# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,592.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.


### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
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| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
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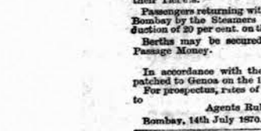
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

### SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 19th July 1870, at noon.

| July. | | August. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 19 | Leave Madras ..... 1 |
| „ Carwar | 21 | „ Coconada ..... 3 |
| „ Narrakal | 23 | „ Vizagapatam ..... 4 |
| „ Tuticorin | 24 | „ Bimlipatam ..... 5 |
| „ Colombo | 25 | „ Gopalpore ..... 5 |
| „ Galle | 26 | Arrive Calcutta ..... 7 |
| „ Negapatam | 29 | |

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Nelligherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

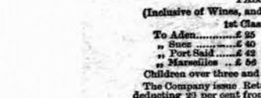
(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 16th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

The Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—India | Captain Dodero | 2,000 Tons | 700 H. P. |
| 2—Asia | Captain Cocco | 2,000 Tons | 700 H. P. |
| 3—For-To | Captain Cocco | 2,000 Tons | 700 H. P. |
| 4—Arabia | Captain Buzolini | 2,060 Tons | 700 H. P. |

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £8 | Without Food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 10 | |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | 12 | |
| Naples | 47 | 34 | 13 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 36 | 15 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 35 | 15 | |
| Marseilles | 53 | 36 | 15-10 | |

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

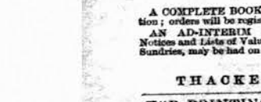
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and make other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | £ 15 | £ — |
| „ Suez | 40 | 22-10 | 8 |
| „ Port Said | 42 | 24 | 9 |
| „ Marseilles | 56 | 32 | 14 |

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)



THE A. 1. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1308 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship SIRBILING, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch BOAT to DISCHARGE; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th July 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ATALANTA, arrived from London and Liverpool, are requested to send for DELIVERY of their GOODS at once; otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Reynolds at the expense and risk of the concerned without any further intimation being given.

Captain Reynolds will not be responsible for the condition of Cargo after it has left his steamer's deck.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s. s. Atalanta.

Bombay, 9th July 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

### SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 | Rug with straps. |
| 2 | „ Under Vests. | 1 | Maud. |
| 2 | „ Linen Collars. | 1 | Inverness Cape. |
| 1 | „ Fine Cotton Socks. | 1 | Hand Portmanteau. |
| 1 | „ Fine Merino Socks. | 2 | Overland Trunks. |
| 1 | „ Fine Merino Drawers. | 1 | Clothes Bag. |
| 4 | „ Colored Handkerchiefs. | 1 | Travelling Hat. |
| 1 | „ White Cambric. | 1 | Courier Bag. |
| 1 | Overland Suit. | 1 | Easy Chair. |
| 2 | Sleeping Suits. | 1 | Umbrella. |
| 2 | Pairs of Kid Gloves. | 1 | Pair of Brushes. |
| 6 | Scarfs and Ties. | | Ladies' Overland Trunks. |

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versâ*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED are conducting a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, in all its different departments. They forward Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, to Up-country Messrs, Residents, Contractors, and others.

They import Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c. through their English Correspondents, at the request of Constituents. They also secure Passages in, and furnish all information regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON & Co.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Succaram Kessow Bhundaree, the Mortgagor, the following LANDED PROPERTY, viz. :—All that piece of Ground, formerly part of the out-called Chirrish, situated in Pallow Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, together with the messuage or dwelling-house thereon erected and built, which was formerly registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 391, but now under No. 462, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 11, and which said ground, messuage, outcompounds, and premises are in length from west to east 95 feet, and in breadth from north to south 31 feet, or thereabouts, and bounded on the west by the Girgaum or Chirrish Road, on the east by the ground of Gunputrao Sudaseviee and the house of Hurrychand Bhanjee Woorunker, on the north by the house of Burjee Cursetjee, Hoorbie Jugmeejee Sunkersee, and others, and on the south by the house of Wassoodew Luxumonjee.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers, Messrs MENESSE and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that COWASJEE COOVERJEE DADROW WALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL to PESTONJEE PALLONJEE, also of the same place, Parsee Inhabitant, the undermentioned PROPERTY, free from incumbrances. Any person having any claim whatever on the said property is hereby required to make the same known to us, at our Office, in Meadow Street, in the City of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim (if any) will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 13th day of July 1870.

PESTONJEE & GHANDHIBHOY, Solicitors for the Purchasers.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at or near the Churney Road (being in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar) in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —— and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and bounded on the north by the Churney Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Khumbata, on the south by the sweeper's passage and the vacant ground of Merwanji Framji Panday, and on the east by the property of Chandji Dadaji Mistry, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Shapoorji Nanabhoy Khumbata and Rustumji Nanabhoy Khurshida, and are now occupied by Limjibhoy Jamsetji, coutractor, and others.

S. C. HOCKNELL & Co., East India, China, and Japan Merchants and Agents.

32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. S. C. Hocknell & Co., having a thorough practical knowledge of the English and Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Store trade in particular, beg to offer their services to English and Native Merchants of good standing, and promise not only that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all indents and consignments of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be attended to with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.

Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave.

BENSON'S

| WATCHES Of all kinds | CLOCKS Of all kinds. | GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs |
|---|---|---|
| LEVER. | DRAWING-ROOM. | BRACELETS. |
| HORIZONTAL. | DINING-ROOM. | BROOCHES. |
| CHRONOMETER. | CARRIAGE. | EAR-RINGS. |
| KEYLESS. | CHURCH. | LOCKETS. |
| CHRONOGRAPH. | HALL AND SHOP. | NECKLACES. |
| GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, | 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas. | |
| SILVER „ | 5, 7, 8L, and 20 „ | |

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations, one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co., Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A Tropical Sun without blistering.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Officers of the Military and Civil Service, and of Families proceeding to or residing in India and China, to the fact that they have had twenty-five years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents and Outfitting Orders on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages (sent post free), containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. and Co.'s London Warehouse.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationary, Books, Toys, &c., &c., bought in the best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the Wanzer and the Britannia Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51, & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Savory & Moore, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Anti-spasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

### NOTICES.

ARKWRIGHT COTTON MILLS.—HOLDERS of SCRIP RECEIPTS in the above Mills are requested to meet at the Office of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Sassoon's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., to consider what steps should be adopted in regard to the disposal of the Mills.

MOTIRAM BHUGOOBHAI, Secretary, Arkwright Cotton Mills.

Bombay, 5th July 1870.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.—FACTORY, Waree Bunder, Mazagon.—The undersigned, having a complete ENGINEERING PLANT, are prepared to UNDERTAKE all description of REPAIRS to STEAMERS, SHIPS, COTTON PRESSES, MILLS, &c., on moderate terms. For particulars apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle,

Or A. THOMSON, Factory, Mazagon.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on SATURDAY the 30th (instead of FRIDAY, the 15th) day of July next at 2 P.M. on that date, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April 1870, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER REGISTERS of this Company, Calcutta and Bombay, are CLOSED from the 1st to the 30th (instead of the 14th) July, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,

W. A. SHEPPARD, Officiating Secretary.

No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, 24th June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, July 19th, 1870, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried unanimously at the Annual General Meeting held at Broach on the 30th ultimo :—

Proposed by James Greave, Esq.,
Seconded by George Cotton, Esq.,

That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, by repayment to each Shareholder on the Company's register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each Share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

By order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 4th July 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to this Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 8th and 22nd July, and 8th and 19th August.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 13th and 27th July, and 10th and 24th August.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 6th and 20th July, and 3rd and 17th August.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 20th July and 17th August.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 8th July and 5th August.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakal, (and weather permitting Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 12th and 26th July, and 9th and 23rd August.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 5th and 19th July, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th August.

For KURRACHEE, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th July, and 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 9th and 23rd July, and 6th and 20th August.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 16th July and 13th August.

Managing Agents ..... Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Madras ..... Messrs. BINNY & Co.
„ Bombay ..... Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited),

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED, THE MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED; AND THE FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN, EGYPT, EUROPE, ENGLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The following rates will be charged on and after the 1st July 1870 :—

FROM BOMBAY.

| Countries. | 20 words | 10 words | Countries. | 20 words | 10 words |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Aden | 15 0 | 10 0 | Luxembourg | 27 0 | 17 0 |
| Algeria | 28 0 | 18 0 | Malta | 23 12 | 13 12 |
| Austria and Hungary | 26 12 | 16 12 | Norway | 27 0 | 17 0 |
| Baden | 26 12 | 16 12 | Papal States | 26 0 | 16 0 |
| Barbary, Tripoli and Benghazi | 23 12 | 13 12 | Portugal | 29 4 | 19 4 |
| Bavaria | 26 12 | 16 12 | Russia, Europe | 30 8 | 20 8 |
| Belgium | 27 0 | 17 0 | Do. Caucasus | 30 8 | 20 8 |
| Corfu | 27 4 | 17 4 | Do. West of Tomsk | 32 8 | 22 8 |
| Denmark | 26 12 | 16 12 | Do. East of Tomsk | 35 12 | 25 12 |
| Egypt | 29 0 | 19 0 | Servia | 26 8 | 16 0 |
| France | 27 4 | 17 4 | Spain | 28 12 | 18 10 |
| Germany North | 26 12 | 16 12 | Sweden | 26 10 | 16 12 |
| Gibraltar | 28 12 | 18 12 | Switzerland | 26 8 | 16 0 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | 27 10 | 17 10 | Tunis | 28 0 | 18 0 |
| Greece | 28 12 | 18 12 | Turkey, Asia, Seaboard | 29 4 | 19 4 |
| Holmedmlern and Wurtemberg | 26 12 | 16 12 | Do. do. Inland | 31 0 | 21 0 |
| Holland | 26 12 | 16 12 | Do. Europe | 27 4 | 17 4 |
| Italy | 26 0 | 16 0 | United Principalities | 26 0 | 16 0 |
| London | 28 8 | 18 8 | | | |

And half the 20 word rate for every 10 words or fraction of 10 words.

It is necessary that the words "Via Red Sea" should be written in the preamble of the Message to ensure its being sent by the Submarine route.

For further particulars apply to

GEO. B. STACEY, General Superintendent, Bombay.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and making them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,

G. E. FARRAN, Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.
RIMINGTON, HORE, & ENGLAND,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claimants to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

### NOTICES.

TOM MANTLE

WILL OPEN A

REFRESHMENT ROOM

AT

No. 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

ON OR ABOUT

THE 20TH OF JULY 1870,

AND HOPES THAT ALL HIS OLD FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL GIVE HIM

A GOOD RALLY ROUND!

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—KHAMGAUM TRAFFIC.—The Public are informed that during the time the Khamgaum Railway is CLOSED, Mr. PITCHER will cart Goods of all sorts between Khamgaum and Nandoora for the Company.

The Carting Charge of 2 annas and 6 pies per maund will be added to the Railway Rates to and from Nandoora. This arrangement will commence on the 19th instant, and continue until further notice.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th July 1870.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth day of August 1870, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. William Nicol & Co., for the purpose of receiving and, if approved, passing the LIQUIDATOR'S FINAL ACCOUNTS and WINDING UP the COMPANY.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1870.

NOTICE.—MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD, at the Office of Messrs William Nicol & Co., on SATURDAY, the Sixth day of August 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of receiving and, if approved, passing the LIQUIDATOR'S FINAL ACCOUNTS and WINDING UP the COMPANY.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Trustees of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, lately carrying on business under the name and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and Co., and now in liquidation under Act 26 of 1865, that they are prepared to receive tenders within one month from the date hereof from any person or persons willing to purchase the old outstanding debts in respect of balance due to the above Estates up to the end of the year 1867-68, for Toka and other Rents, &c., of the seven villages in Salsette as follows :—

Goregaum, Paharee, Poinsecr, Bandowlee, Manjas, Mogra and Weerwlee.

Further particulars regarding the same, and the terms and conditions of such sale can be obtained at their office, in No. 23 Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to accept the highest or any tender.—Dated Bombay, 8th July 1870.

H. R. CORMACK,
RAGHUNATH NARAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA. ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON. IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANK IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap | Rs. 30 | Drab ditto ditto | 35 |

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Double breasted Coat and Trousers | Rs. 20 | Fancy dark

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land shares commenced rising and closed firm at the rates quoted.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct. | Agra Bank ..... | 115 |
| 22,000 | 5,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,450 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New .. | 630 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.... | 185 |
| 3,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras ..... | 1,460 |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 325 |
| 20,000 | 275 | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 370 |
| 4,000 | 200 | all | 6 do. | Chartered Bk. of L. & C. | 180 |
| 37,096 | 250 | 125 | 6 do. | National Bank of India. | 130 |
| 6,000 | 250 | 87½ | 12 do. | Oriental Bank ..... | 425 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 65 | Colaba Land Co..... | 1,705-10 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 175 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,0 | Nil | Mazagon Land ..... | 1,000 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,47 | Nil | Fort Canning ..... | 315 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 80 | Albert Mills Co..... | 1,115 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 115* | Alliance Spinning ..... | 2,000 |
| 100 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay ..... | 2,500 nl. |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 30* | Bombay United ..... | 780 |
| 800 | 150 | 150 | ... | Branch Js. Ills ..... | 200 |
| 8 0 | 150 | 50 | ... | Do. New..... | 100 |
| 800 | 5,000 | all | ... | Dhurumsey Spinning ... | 1,950 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 150 p.s. | Great Eastern ..... | 1,465 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 10 p.s. | Manockji Petit's ..... | 745 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 80 p.s. | Oriental ..... | 1,420 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ... | Royal ..... | 1,515 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 25 p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co.. | 2,175 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 100do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee .. | 520 |
| 250 | 3,330 | 250 | 60do. | Alexandra Press Co..... | 560 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,900 | 200do. | Apollo Press Co..... | 8,300 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 175do. | Bombay Press Co..... | 2,250 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 93½do. | Do. New ..... | 550 |
| 500 | 1,500 | all | 300do. | Colaba Press Co..... | 7,000 |
| 250 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co .... | 1,900 |
| 150 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Fort Press Co..... | 9,900 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press .. | 1,630 |
| 200 | 6,000 | all | 146 p.c. | Hydraulic Press Co..... | 2,700 |
| 200 | 5,000 | 1,500 | 150 p.c. | Imperial Press Co..... | 1,370 |
| 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 100 p.c. | Kurrachee Press Co.... | 1,075 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 35 | ... | Mofus. Press & G. Co.... | 355 |
| 125 | 2,500 | all | 450* | Prince of Wales Press .. | 2,700 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 75 | 200 p.c. | Victoria Press, Madras.. | 1,300 |
| 100 | 2,000 | all | 150 p.c. | Tinnevelly Press Co..... | 1,250 |
| 600 | 1,200 | ... | ... | Carwar Company ..... | 850 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 p.c. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ..... | 870 |
| 24,000 | 50 | all | 5p.c. | Mechanics' B'ldg Co.... | 80 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 500 | 9 | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ... | 170 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | Nil | Transing & Co. ..... | 200ex.d. |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 75 | Jan. '56 | Bank of Bombay .. | 16 |
| 5 | 5½ | ... | Do. China ... | 6½ |
| 200 | 35 | Sept. '67 | B'bay Trdg & B'nkg | 6 |
| 200 | 40 | Sept. '67 | Brokers' Bank ..... | 15 |
| 250 | 2 | Mar. '69 | Central Bank ..... | 1½ |
| ... | ... | ... | East India Bank's.. | 22 |
| 200 | 10 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula .. | 6 |
| 200 | 68½ | May '67 | Royal Bank ..... | 5 |
| 150 | 74 | Apr. '67 | Old Financial..... | 1½ |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,200 | 1,750 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co..... | 700 |
| 3,500 | 2,54 | ... | B'bay & Bengal S. S. | 15 |
| 3,000 | 2,550 | ... | Bombay Sh. ..... | 500 |
| 10,000 | 1,000 | all | 1,040 | Elph'st'ne Land ..... | 15 |
| 10,000 | 1,000 | 670 | 676 | Do. New ..... | 35 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.0 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..... | 235 |
| ... | £20 | 109.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares ..... | 117 |
| ... | £ 6 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. ..... | ... |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £18 | 196.5.3 | do. | Do. New Shares ..... | 200 |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| ndon ..... | At sight ..... | 1s. 10⅛d. |
| London Banks ..... | 6 months' sight. | 1s. 11d. |
| Do. Credits ..... | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11 5/16d. |
| Do. Documents.. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11¼d. |
| Calcutta ..... | At sight ..... | 100 |
| Do. ..... | 30 days' sight .. | 10 par. |
| Do. ..... | 60 days' sight .. | 99½ |
| Madras ..... | At sight ..... | 99½ |
| Do. ..... | 30 days' sight .. | 99½ |
| China ..... | 60 Do. do ... | 228 |

### CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, July 9.)

The increase in Indian Tea during the period is remarkable, but the feature of the past six months as compared with the same time during the past three years is the large increase in the shipments of Lin, Rape, Poppy and Teel-seed. Safflower likewise represents a considerable increase, but that is more apparent than real, for nearly the whole year's crop has been exported in the last three months, leaving only a small quantity to follow for the remainder of the year. The decrease in the quantity of Cotton shipped to Great Britain is deserving of note, and it is to be feared that the total season's shipments will exhibit a still larger decrease as the year advances.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has fluctuated during the week and closes ¼d. above the quotations of last Mail.

Quotations per Rupee at 6 months' sight.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills ..... | 1s. 11 5/16d. |
| 1st Class Credits ..... | 1s. 11¼d. |
| Document Bills ..... | 1s. 11¼d. |

FREIGHTS have been more active during the week, and for Jute to London the rate has advanced half a crown, viz., £1-15, while for all August shipment £2 has been offered and declined. For other articles the quotations are much the same as quoted last week. Steamers via Suez Canal continue to command full rates, viz., £2 to £3-10. The disengaged tonnage in Port has increased during the week to 21,000 tons, and there are 19 ships over 95 days at sea bound for Calcutta.

INDIGO.—Only a month ago the best authorities on this subject entertained serious apprehensions for the out-turn of the year's crop:—from all the various districts where this plant is cultivated the prospects were reported more or less unsatisfactory, indeed from a perusal of the authoritative information circulated during May and part of June, it really seemed hopeless for the season to turn out well; at last, however, but just in the nick of time, rain fell throughout the districts, and completely dissipated the fears of a short crop this year. The best information as to the yield of the crop for the current year puts the probable outturn at 100,000 maunds.

BENGAL COTTON.—The decline in the home market has caused all buyers to stop operations. Quotations are 8 annas per maund lower than last week, but a further fall is looked for. The only transaction reported is at Rs. 23-8 for about 150 bales of fair screwed, and there are now no buyers even at Rs. 23. No doubt a quantity of cotton is still held on this side of India say 50,000 bales in all, but a large per centage of this will be required for country consumption before the year's crop comes to market in November.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 9th July, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching ..... | 33,653 | 7 | 9 |
| Merchandize ..... | 24,619 | 2 | 8 |
| Electric Telegraph ..... | 313 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs..... | 58,585 | 10 | 5 |
| Corresponding week in July, 1869. Open 308 Miles. | | | |
| Coaching ..... | 29,733 | 10 | 4 |
| Merchandize ..... | 23,504 | 3 | 6 |
| Bank Day Earth Trains ..... | 806 | 4 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph ..... | 476 | 6 | 0 |
| Total Rs..... | 54,700 | 7 | 10 |
| Increase..... | 3,885 | 2 | 7 |

### MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 13.

LEWIS, Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

DESALIS, Ensign, 29th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

LYNG, Lieutenant, 13th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Surat.

CRISPIN, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.

FITZMAYER, Major-General, Royal Artillery, on abolition of appointment, to England.

LAGAN-HORSE, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.

DARTON, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

BRUCE, Captain, late 28th Regiment M. N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

### SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH JULY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London... | Cotton ..... | £1 7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom. p. ton | |
| | Cases ..... | £1 15s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Seeds ..... | £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. | ,, |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton ..... | £1 2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d. | ,, |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £1 2s. 6d. | ,, |
| | Myrabolms & Coir bills | £0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Seeds ..... | £0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. | ,, |
| Havre..... | Cotton ..... | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Coffee ..... | Nominal | |
| Overland ...Steamers ..... | | £3 0s. 0d. | |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... | | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 8s. 0d. | ,, |
| China .. | Steamer Cotton ..... | Rs. 5 to 6 per bale. | |
| | Opium ..... | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. | |
| | Sailing Ships ..... | Rs. 2 per bale, | |
| utta ...Sails ..... | | Rs. 3 0 0 per ton | |
| Calcutta to Bombay ..... | | Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges | |
| Mauritius ..... | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. | |

DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Salsette (s) ..... | Parish ..... | Aden and Suez. |
| | Rokeby Hall ..... | Barnes ..... | Liverpool. |

MADRAS.

| July. | ARRIVALS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Candia (s)..... | ..... | Calcutta |
| 8 | Oriental (s) ..... | ..... | Rangoon, and N. Ports |

Passengers sailed per P. and O. S. N Company's Steam Ship Candia, from Madras to Southampton—Captain F Middlecoat, Lieutenant and Mrs R F Taylor, Lieutenant C. H Walters, Corporal Sloan, Captain Gosling and Mrs Trevor.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-rocket remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas isprepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

### MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters .....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and ½ pice per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BROWNING—July 7th, at Nagpore, the wife of Colin Browning, Esq., of a son.

YOUNG—July 7th, at Nagpore, the wife of W. Young, Esq., Free Church Mission, of a son.

YORKE—July 8th, at Madura, the wife of W. Yorke, Esq., C.V.E.S., of a daughter.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SHEEN—July 6th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Mr. Austin G. Sheen, of a daughter.

INGLIS—July 8th, at Allahabad, the wife of George Inglis, of a daughter.

## NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870.

THE Emperor Napoleon has won his first victory since he was compelled to retreat from Mexico, and he has won it without firing a shot. The great German nation, to use an expressive Americanism, has "caved in." All along the decision of the question "peace or war," so audaciously flung down by the Emperor, lay with the Prussian Court, for Napoleon had committed himself beyond recall. There is no doubt he reckoned on the desire of Europe that peace should be maintained, and the result has shown that his calculations were just. Count Bismarck and the King of Prussia were not willing to fight on the ground selected by their now open adversary; and, putting their pride in their pockets, they withdrew from a line of policy sanctioned by the King himself. The candidate for the throne was the brother of the young man who reigns in Wallachia, and not his father as we conjectured; and that father has been prevailed upon to renounce the pretension of his son. But it is none the less the Prussian Court which gives way. Count Bismarck must have estimated the chances very keenly and have felt that he was on the wrong ground before he submitted to this affront, for an affront, and very grave affront it is. The Emperor Napoleon has practically put the Germans in duresse, and he cannot believe that his high-handed proceedings will either be forgiven or forgotten.

The triumph he has so easily won—won by bold words alone—will do much to affirm that ascendancy which the Plebiscitum so strikingly restored. Shaken for a moment, apparently vanquished, the personal power is now openly and emphatically as strong as ever it was. The clever manœuvres of Napoleon laid the so-called Liberal party asleep, and now by one daring venture he has successfully resumed his pretensions to be the arbiter of Europe. In gratitude for this triumph the French will forgive any shortcomings or excesses in the management of their internal affairs. Every Frenchman who feels at all will repeat with undisguised pride the famous words of the Emperor "When France is satisfied Europe is tranquil." Peace has been purchased at that price; and, considering the attitude assumed by the French Government, it is a great price to pay. But the Emperor probably calculated that Europe would pay it rather than incur the costs and risks of a devastating war. Perhaps the object was worth the price; yet it must be remembered that two nations, both as proud as France, cannot be insulted with impunity, and that this revival of the practices of the first empire is a political fact pregnant with serious consequences. Every nation must feel more or less under the French interdict, and every nation will feel more or less a strong distrust and suspicion of French policy. Judging from his past and from his character, we may infer that the Emperor will rest content with the battle he has won, and the Master of Europe which, at least in the eyes of his own people, he has so ably assumed. He will probably try to soothe and not inflame an irritation felt beyond the limits of Spain and Germany; but whatever he may do no Power can feel quite secure that some fresh pretension will not be advanced to trouble the peace; that some fresh demand will not be made and enforced by holding out the alternative of war. The Emperor will not be intoxicated with his victory, but his people may; and we may be sure that every camp and garrison in France has saluted the news of peace with polite and impolite curses. The French army may find some consolation in believing, as it will believe, that the Prussians are afraid to encounter French *élan*, backed by the *Chassepot* and the *mitrailleuse*; but it will not be a compensation for the glories and profits of a campaign waged to win the left bank of the Rhine. Probably the Emperor will know how to manage his army; he has done so hitherto with striking skill; yet the feeling of disappointment engendered by the peaceful turn of affairs is a bad omen for the quiet of the future. We ought to rejoice in the exemplary abnegation of the Germans and in the putting off of the evil day which all foresee; but we cannot resist the conviction that the luxury of public tranquility has been purchased at a very high price.

Another power, besides France, will exult in the humiliation of a rival. Austria has had much to endure from both parties, but her defeat by France hurts her dignity less than her defeat by Prussia, and Prussia has not been, will not be, forgiven. Austria will have been gladdened by the news that Prussia had been forced to surrender as promptly as she used to surrender when the Emperor of Austria was the head of the German Confederation. There is brightness in the palace of Schönbrunn as well as in the salons of the Tuileries. The Prussian royal house, however, is long-suffering, has been accustomed to defeat as well as to victory, and, though wounded deeply, will none the less pursue its schemes without a moment's hesitation. Spain is to be pitied. Where can she now look for a king? One thing only is certain—the Spaniards will never forgive the nation that overran them in 1822, and forbad them to elect this or that prince in 1870. Perhaps they had better declare the Republic.

This Paper War, so rapid and so decisive, more brief and almost as momentous as the War of Seven Weeks, ought to open the eyes of all to the hypocrisy of proposals of disarmament. Ever since 1851 Europe has been a camp, and Europe is now, more than ever, bound to be a camp. Interference in Spain may be followed by interference in Belgium or Italy or Baden. Exception may be taken to the presence of Prussians in Rastadt, or to the military conventions that bind the princes of South to the Government of North Germany. There may come an imperative order that the Treaty of Prague shall be strictly carried out, or that the interests of France require the acquisition of Luxemburg by purchase from the King of Holland. None of these incidents look probable, we do not intend to say that they are probable, but the revival of a dictatorial spirit in France renders everything insecure in Europe, and compels all powers, great and small, to be on their guard. Armament, therefore, rather than disarmament must be the order of the day. Certainly France and Prussia could not be much more armed than they are, and they will confine their exertions to the unceasing exercise of troops and the continued improvement of arms. But England ought to take warning, and lose not an instant in bringing her force, ashore and afloat, up to the highest attainable pitch of efficiency. It is obvious that the tempest of war may overtake us at any moment. For it is plain, from the extreme step abruptly taken by the French, that they consider themselves to be now in a position to make invasions and to resist invasions; not only that their regular army and immense reserves are ready and armed, but that their grand and scientific system of defence, steadily prosecuted for the last fifteen years, is now completed. It will be just to infer that in men, arms, fortresses, entrenched camps, railways and military institutions, France regards herself as once more *facile princeps*, and she will infer, after this submission of Prussia, that Europe shares her conviction. It was but yesterday we were told that France had ceased to be warlike, that commerce and *petit culture* had radically changed her character; but here she is again ready at a minute's notice to enter the lists, providing she is not obeyed; and we have not the least doubt that she is more able to fight than she has been at any period since 1808, and quite as willing to fight as at any period in her history. Surely it is not necessary to draw the moral. Europe will have to stand on her guard alert, armed, distrustful, uncertain when or where the storm will break; certain alone that it must come; for nations can no more change their characters than men; and what the French character is may be read in every page of French history. It would have been well had France settled down, as the sanguine thought, absorbed in her own affairs; but she cannot do so; and we, for one, are certainly not surprised at the audacity of her recent outburst, nor shall we be surprised at any proceeding marked by the same characteristics. From a cynical point of view we congratulate the Emperor Napoleon on the application he has made of Danton's immortal advice, and on the correct measure he has taken of the spirit which at present prevails in Europe—outside France. He is the master—"to hear is to obey." Of course, one so sagacious will remember that brazen audacity may be carried a *leetle* too far.

ENSIGN W. G. W. MACKBAY, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR G. F. BEVILLE, Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major, during the absence on furlough of Major Plomer.

MAJOR W. HICKS, Staff Corps, officiating Brigade Major, has been appointed a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Captain Wardrop, whose tenure of office expired on the 7th July inst.

CAPTAIN R. MACNAMARA, 93rd Regiment, has published, through Wyman and Co., a very useful book, entitled, "The Detachment Officers' Aide Mémoire and Regimental Officers' Vade Mecum." It comprises in a concise form all the principal rules and orders bearing on the duties of officers with detachments, and, in an appendix, the most necessary forms. Indeed, the information is full and well arranged, and the book may be recommended as one that officers will find invaluable.

COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON has returned to Calcutta, much improved in health by his trip to sea.

PETITIONS are being got up in Madras against a provision in the Madras Local Funds Bill for levying a tax on marriages.

THE proceedings of the court of enquiry on Major Weld, Commandant at Chunar, have, it is stated, been forwarded to army head-quarters.

IT is rumoured, so says the Lahore paper, that Lord Mayo's interview with the Maharaja and Sir Henry Durand's present visit to Cashmere have both the same object, the establishment of a permanent Resident at the Court of the Maharaja.

CAPTAIN M. CLEMENTI, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, and Captain W. S. A. Lockhart, of the Quarter Master General's Department, have both been granted medals by the Royal Humane Society, on the representation, sent home by Government, of their gallant exploit on the lake at Morar some few months back.

THE "Pioneer" hears that a dozen regiments or more of the native army are to be armed with Enfield rifles at once. This order will apply to the regiments at Peshawur, the Goorkhas, Guides, and one or two other regiments of the frontier force, and probably also to the Ferozepore Regiment and 23rd Pioneers. It seems that the provision cannot be extended till the reserve of Enfields available is much larger.

### THE CARGO OF THE AURORA.

THE bales of cotton recovered from the cargo of the Aurora, and since brought to Bombay, were opened yesterday afternoon at the Fort Police Court in presence of the Senior Magistrate and some of the underwriters. The quality was found to be pretty good, at all events far from being "rubbish."

### THE AURORA FRAUDS.

MONDAY FIXED FOR THE TRIALS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Bayley, an application was made by the Advocate General to have Monday next fixed for the trial of the two cases against Elmstone and Whitwell, the brokers, Harriott, the captain and Marks, the carpenter, of the late ship Aurora, for destroying the ship and cheating the underwriters.

The Advocate General applied that Monday next might be fixed for the trial of the two cases, and that a special jury should be summoned.

The Judge remarked that he did not know as to calling the special jury.

The Advocate General replied that that was a matter for the decision of the Court, but he submitted that these were cases which should be tried by a special jury, and he therefore had to ask his Lordship to order a special jury accordingly.

The Judge, after reference to the Act, said he would make an order that the case should be tried before a special jury, and remarked that the other cases would be finished that day (Wednesday), whereas the Advocate General wished Monday fixed for the hearing of the cases.

The Advocate General said that in that case he would ask his Lordship to adjourn the Sessions till Monday. He would not, he said in reply to the Judge, be ready for the prosecution on Thursday.

Mr. Starling (who along with Mr. Anstey appears for the prisoners Elmstone and Whitwell) said his clients had received no notice of this application.

The Judge replied that they were not entitled to any notice; on the contrary, Mr. Starling and his colleagues who appeared the other day all objected to any postponement, and tried to force the case on. They could not blow hot and cold.

Mr. Starling said the case had been adjourned in order that the prosecution might obtain further evidence, and the defence had to look out and see what other evidence could be obtained for the defence. He should like to communicate further with his clients, and one day's notice would be very short.

The Judge said this was a case which he should not like to begin on a Friday, for the jury would probably have to be locked up on Friday and Saturday, and by recent English decisions a verdict given on Sunday might be illegal. It was a case of felony under the old law, it would probably be a very lengthy one, and the jury would have to be locked up for a night or two, but he should not like them to be locked up on Friday and Saturday nights and all day on Sunday. Therefore, if the prosecution could not proceed on Thursday, he did not see that any other course was open than to adjourn it till Monday.

Mr. Starling said, in reply to his Lordship, that he knew not whether his colleagues would be prepared to proceed on Monday.

The Judge then said he would take the case on Monday, and if the Sessions were finished on that day (Wednesday) he would adjourn them till Monday.

[The whole of the gentlemen summoned for the special jury and for the common jury also at the Criminal Sessions are required to attend on Monday morning at a quarter to ten o'clock.]

## REVIEW.

SCENES AND STUDIES. By Captain J. W. CLAYTON, F.R.G.S.; late 13th Light Dragoons. (London: Longmans & Co., 1870.

THE author dedicates this book to his son, and makes the barely prudent admission that he has written two other works, otherwise we would have been inclined to think it had been written by a schoolboy in disguise. His whole sentiments and opinions, as here announced, are juvenile in the extreme. A youth of seventeen might be expected to speak of false friends and scandal-loving, lying gossips with the same bitterness, though a grown man is expected to treat them with contemptuous reserve. It is not a book of travels, though three hundred pages are devoted to digressive narratives of visits to Berkshire, Isle of Wight, Malta, Egypt, Constantinople, and the Dead Sea. But his journeyings in the flesh are nothing in comparison to the excursions which he has made in imagination, not only in his lifetime but long before that important era, or to those which he intends to perform in the wide hereafter. The author is convinced that his soul is composed of "luminiferous ether," a far-darting and indestructible form of matter. We don't say much for its luminous properties, but as to its unsubstantial thinness there can be little doubt. However, it pleases the author to say so, and a man of his constitution is not to be snuffed out by adverse criticism. When he was made, or where, it is difficult to guess; and where he is going to, goodness only knows. But he admits that he (and we) can scarcely have lived in Sirius in bygone ages. "We can hardly have basked in its eternal wakefulness and summer." He thinks it likely, however, "that we have crawled through a sluggish length of years in the remote gloom of some languid planet rolling in its lonely orbit on the awful frontier of creation; where the feeble beams of some far controlling sun dispel not the damps of everlasting twilight; where monstrous reptiles wade in slime; and half-sightless beings grope in nerveless silence, where, &c.; where boundless plains wan in dark desolation, yield no life save huge headless snakes moving their black-ringed bellies and enormous yellow lengths with a thousand slimy legs, and great toad-like insects flecked with leprous spots sailing with bat-like pinions ponderous through the gloom"; where other horrors are only exhausted in three pages of similar rant. He says it is likely "that throughout many weird and mournful planets the same soul may have walked actually with millions of its own species in garb of solemn columnar shape like a giant robed in mist." Leaving such uncomfortable quarters this precious parcel of luminiferous ether must have obtained a very substantial promotion when he was sent to Earth to take command of a troop of Dragoons; but his ambition is only in its infancy, and when he has laid aside the sword and pen and other offensive weapons of worldly warfare, he's going to pitch his tent in the head quarters of the universe. Then only is this erratic Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society going to start on his travels. He will, he says, be able to go through space at the rate of 200,000 miles per second, and be able of course to pick up a great deal of out-of-the-way information "in pursuing the physiological, geological, and cosmical study of the whole wide universe." Where he will settle down he is not quite certain: it may have something to do with Sir Roderick Murchison's location; and it is to be hoped that if all the F.R.G.S.'s are like the present one, they will be good enough to select a star for their own exclusive use; but he thinks the Sun would do nicely, where the inhabitants of its "inner envelope" are unable to die or to leave their radient home, which perhaps may be the last happy bourne of all their previous wanderings." Having got him fairly fixed, we will now explain why we have selected quite a different star, and our apprehensions lest we might encounter this luminiferous trooper in the Elysian fields.

A youth of seventeen, we say, having imbibed some of the earlier crudities of Lord Lytton, having taken a course of Byron and Shelley, and dabbled a little in Hitchcockian Geology, might have been forgiven for entertaining the author's opinions, but that an ex-Captain should deliberately print 450 pages of such bombastic bosh is simply intolerable. There is something ineffably infantile in compiling page upon page of twaddle on the mutability of all things, including love and friendship, and excepting only the soul-matter of our luminiferous Captain; in telling us that certain dogs and cats, in fact all animals, have got a touch of the ether and in that respect are on a level, sometimes superior, so far as intelligence and morality go, to Andaman Islanders and some people whom the writer knows; and especially in saying such things as this—"From Cain down to the trusted friends and relations of the present day, there have ever abounded wretches who in their fierce and unholy souls have been incapable of little else but to drop about their poisoned saliva and tear with treacherous fang the sensitive hearts of the gentler beings of earth whose only crime has been another path of thought and a higher and nobler life."

This quotation is mild to many on the same subject. It is true that the best of men have often the bitterest detractors, but they usually come to be regarded as very harmless nuisances, which like all such it is easy and best to keep out of the way of. We are sure, however, that nothing personal is reflected upon, for though the writer says that "jealousy, abuse and heartlessness are the moral atmosphere of the court of fashion"—that some people call other people fools prematurely, and "take violent offence at the turn of his nose or the shape of his legs," no one could think so harshly of one who has got a slice of the luminiferous ether in his inside, and who may accordingly be presumed to be endowed with nasal and lower prolongations that might have excited the envy of Apollo.

The writer maintains throughout the boyishly grandiose style with which he speaks of slimy serpents and rolling planets of which we have had more than enough, but the most hopeless symptom is an incorrigible habit, not merely of making wretched puns, but apparently of writing chapters for the sake of making one or more verbal splutters such as would ruin a modern burlesque or one of the cheap comic prints in a fortnight. What is to be expected, however, from a writer who begins his second sentence thus:—"This is not a book of (K)night errantry but of errantry by day"—but something like this that we are taken to the Isle of Wight that the author may say of Ventnor, "No, we will not describe Ventnor from the sea—our readers must go and *see* it themselves." We are not quite certain but that the visit to Egypt is undertaken to let off the great joke of calling it a *be-knighted* land apropos of "the Sultan being invested with the Order of the Garter." Feeling probably the weakness of this attempt at one great shot the writer fires off a volley on reaching the Nile. Thus:—"What is the word we have written—Nile?—*ex nihilo nihil fit*; but we really think that it is not *fit* that *nihil* should be made out of Nilus, and therefore we as is our bounden duty as orthodox traveller, proceed at once to become madly and rabidly historical"—succeeding only as is his wont in being weakly nonsensical.

The chapter on the luminiferous ether the author does not neglect to head thus—"Upon my soul"; and in some miscellaneous stuff called "Following one's Nose," he comes at the end of one of his bombastic periods to the word *grave*, whereupon he exclaims—"Hallo! stop! where are we? and to what has following our nose led us? To the grave by all that's serious!—ah! this is indeed a *grave* subject. But no, not actually just yet—although following our nose is as certain to lead us ultimately to that bourne, as it is certain that others in following theirs will some day arrive at our mound, and perhaps *nosé* us—who *knows?* *Domine dirige nos*, then; and let us start again in some more pleasant direction."

We have said enough to account for our intention of giving this F. R. G. S. a wide berth in the future, and probably to induce the suspicion in the reader's mind that the only indestructibility with which the author is gifted is that hinted at by Solomon, when he says that some people may be brayed in a mortar without suffering any change. So much for luminous folly.

### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KUARACHEE, 13th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 11th July, 3-11 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th July, 5-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 10th July, 3 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

A DECISION of some interest to riflemen has just been passed in the Small Debt Court, Edinburgh. A rifleman who had won a cup of the alleged value of £13, discovered that his prize was only worth £3. He sued the Secretary of the Rifle Association for its full value. After several minor pleas the secretary pleaded that there was a typographical mistake in the programme. The Sheriff said that if the schedules contained a misstatement to the extent of £10, there was no possible way in which this could be ascertained by the competitors. The Association was therefore precisely in the position of trustees; they were responsible for the mistake, and were liable for the diminished sum to any party to whom they gave such guarantee.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

*By British Indian Cable.*

### RENUNCIATION OF THE CANDIDATURE OF THE PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

LONDON, 12TH JULY, NIGHT.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has received a telegram from the father of the Prince of Hohenzollern, announcing that he has telegraphed to General Prim the renunciation of his son's candidature for the throne of Spain.

### GENERAL BELIEF IN THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

### RUMOURED DISSENSIONS IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, 13TH JULY, NOON.

There is a general belief that peace has been secured by the renunciation by the Prince of Hohenzollern of his candidature for the Spanish throne, but no official communication has yet been made to the Chambers by the French Government.

Rumours are current that there are dissensions in the French Cabinet on the question of peace or war.

LONDON, 12TH JULY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The Manchester market is quiet and prices are drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 7½d.
8¼ ,, ,, 10s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 2¼d.

The ships Auza (sic) and Adela have arrived from Bombay.

*By Indian Telegraph.*

GALLE, 13TH JULY, MORNING.

There are no signs of the steamer Malta from the Colonies. If it does not arrive to-morrow morning the Orissa, which is otherwise bound for Bombay, will proceed to Australia.

### REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

HONGKONG, 23RD JUNE.

The Foochou tea market is not yet opened.

Tumults have occurred at Nankin in consequence of rumours of the kidnapping of children. The Mandarins have issued rewards of a hundred dollars (each) for the apprehension of the kidnappers, thus countenancing the report.

A cry is being raised that foreigners are concerned in these crimes.

Several Chinese under torture have confessed their implication at the instigation of foreigners. An attack by the mob upon the French missionaries is hourly expected. The Viceroy is endeavouring to pacify the people. The excitement has spread to other cities.

At the instigation of Consul Medhurst the gunboat Dove proceeds to Nankin to afford protection.

## BOMBAY.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Magistrate acknowledges with thanks five rupees from "B.M.K.," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box. A similar sum has been received from the same for the Strangers' Home.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING MR. E. D. SASSOON.—We understand that the prosecution in the Police Court by Mr. E. D. Sassoon, against a merchant named Hurdeodass and a moonim named Sawutram, in connection with some opium transactions, will not be proceeded with.

THE PENALTIES OF ENTERPRIZE.—In the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, six buggywallas were brought before the Senior Magistrate, charged with obstructing the thoroughfare in Apollo Street. It seemed that they had left the stand, and were in pursuit of fares. The police had found them obstructing the thoroughfare, and so apprehended them. The Magistrate fined them Rs. 2 each, and recommended them to keep on the stand in future.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Gebroo Bernaud, a painter, Amr

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—13TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 11th July, 3-11 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 44 hours 44 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th July, 7-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 hours

Via Red Sea, 12th July, 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 12 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 13th July, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 12th to 9 P.M. of the 13th July is as follows:—

| To Bombay | | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From | Kurrachee | 19 58 | 0 2 |
| " | Calcutta | 10 58 | 0 18 |
| " | Madras | 8 39 | 0 18 |
| " | Galle | 44 51 | 2 4 |

## FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH JULY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

SUSPECTED OR THEFT.—Deena Mahomed was charged with having in his possession five pieces of steel, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was convicted, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THEFTS.—A Mussulman was charged with stealing copper pots and clothes of the aggregate value of Rs. 40, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing a silver toe-ring, a gold ear-ring and a strip of gold, and, on conviction, was sentenced to receive six stripes.

## SMALL CAUSE COURT.—13TH JULY.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

RENNIE, SCOVELL & CO. VS. RUTTONSEY KHUTTAWOO.

THE action was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a promissory note delivered by defendant to plaintiffs on the 2nd May last. Mr. Shavaksha, pleader, appeared for plaintiffs; the defendant in person. The defendant admitted the claim. A verdict was entered for plaintiffs for the full amount and costs.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, VS. MAVALCHUND NANCHUND.

Mr. Fletcher for the Bank; the defendant in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 580, being the balance of account due by defendant to the plaintiffs for money lent and advanced by the latter on the 5th May last, on the security of thirteen boxes of Sycie silver, weighing 1,07,282 tolas, which was sold on defendant's account on 11th June last. Defendant admitted the claim. The court gave a verdict for the Bank for the amount claimed and costs, the same to be paid in one month.

NARAYEN PURSHAD RAMSHAW VS. LUCKMICHUND SCHOTMULL.

Mr. Johanghier Merwanjee for the plaintiff; defendant did not appear. In this case the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 750-14-0, being the balance of an adjusted account for money lent on defendant's account. Plaintiff proved the debt. The Judge gave a verdict for the full amount and costs.

(Before MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq.)

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY VS. BALLA BHUGWUNTROW.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 125 for the cost of fittings, for gas supplied, rent of meter and other fixtures, due to the plaintiffs by defendant. Mr. P. Garwood, who represented the plaintiffs, proved the claim, and a verdict for the amount was given for the plaintiffs.

BHOWANEE JUGGON VS. THE REV. JAMES WILSON.

The plaintiff, who is a milkman, sued the defendant in June last to recover Rs. 18-10-10, the value of milk and butter supplied to defendant in March and April last. An *ex-parte* decree was made against the defendant, who afterwards made an application to the Court and obtained an order for a new trial, on the ground that he was present in Court in obedience to the summons served upon him, but that he did not hear his name called. The case was called on again to-day, when both the parties were in attendance. The defendant produced a certified extract from his schedule filed in the Insolvent Debtor's Court, showing that the plaintiff's claim had been inserted in the schedule. The Court thereupon ordered for a stay of further proceedings.

## SRINUGGER,

JULY 2ND.—The Maharajah made his appearance in state on Monday. Some half dozen went out to meet him—the Resident and the Doctor, General Brook Taylor, his aide-de camp &c. &c. The dinner to the British officers was on Thursday, there were a lot of people there, over 50, in all sorts of mufti from black tail coats and white ties and shiny boots, to puttoo knicker-bockers and chuplies. The illuminations were good, and the fireworks, though the display was not exactly equal to such sort of things at home, were pretty enough on the river.

The nautch was a nautch, and so enough about that most insipid of entertainments. Poor Akerman, of the 5th Lancers, died on Friday, the 1st July, of typhoid fever. His attack was a very virulent one and carried him off despite the doctors, after but a few days' illness. His death has cast a gloom over the place which will last as long as those who knew him well may remain, not a very long period, owing to the migratory nature of the European population. His body was carried to the grave by six officers on leave here, and the coffin shrouded by a shawl sent for the purpose by the Maharajah. His grave is about the 18th in the Shaik Bagh, Thorp's with the word Veritas on the slab over it being the latest before Akerman's.

Shikar seems dull: some few men have come in with a bag of two or three ibex and bears, but nothing much has been done or at all events talked about either in the fishing or shooting line.

The Resident's house is being "got up" with chandeliers, &c. for the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, who is expected on the 12th and is, it is believed, to stay some four days only. He comes in by forced marches and I imagine returns as expeditiously. All sorts of surmises are afloat regarding his visit, something political and important doubtless.

As soon as Sir Henry Durand takes his departure, everybody will bolt from Srinugger. Gulmerg will be "head quarters."

Major Smyly has already gone out into the district, driven away from Srinugger by the heat.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

## "ARBITRARY EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY."

THE *Central India Times* is responsible for the following statements:—

In our last issue we gave an example of the high-handed manner in which an officer charged with the collection of income tax used the power delegated to him for that purpose; we now hear from Nursingpore an instance of quite as arbitrary an exercise of his authority by the district officer there, lately, in a purely personal matter—

About a month ago Colonel Waddington, then Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore, had occasion to go on tour through his district, and laid horses at intervals along his line of march from a certain halting-place to another. Arriving one night about midnight at a village where he expected to meet a fresh horse, he was much annoyed to find that no relay awaited him, the *sais*, as it afterwards appeared, having according to that golden rule of perversity which native servants almost invariably observe, taken the animal on to the farther end of the village in question. The colonel, in no very amiable frame of mind, as may be imagined, walked his tired horse through the village, anxiously casting his eyes around in quest of some one whom he might interrogate about his missing beast, but unfortunately there was no one stirring at that unseasonable hour. At last when he had gone about half way through the village, he espied a man and his wife sleeping on a *charpoy* a outside the door of their house. The colonel awakened the man with two or three not very gentle taps of his walking stick.

Hallo! hallo! What's the matter?" said the man. "I want my horse. Have you seen my horse?" said the colonel. "Go to *jehannum*! you and your horse. What do I know about your horse?" and he turned over to go to sleep again. Thereupon, the colonel being now completely exasperated rained a shower of blows on the prostrate sleeper. The latter, however, quickly sprang up, closed with the colonel, wrested the stick from him, and though the gallant colonel showed fight for some time, wielded it so effectually as to oblige the latter to beat a speedy retreat, leaving the "sleeper awakened" the master of the weapon and the situation. Colonel Waddington went no further that night; but there and then retraced his steps to head-quarters, prosecuted the villager in his Assistant Commissioner's court, and, notwithstanding that he (the colonel) admitted in his evidence that he was the aggressor, the unfortunate defendant was condemned to one month's imprisonment. By the merest accident, the Commissioner of the division, Mr. Malcolm Low, heard of this affair, called for the whole of the proceedings in the case, and finally sent it up to the Chief Commissioner for orders. But, beyond being removed to Wurdah, we have not heard that any other inconvenience has resulted to Colonel Waddington for his share in the transaction.

## PUNJAB.

7TH JULY.—So little has the Bunnoo Wazeri squabble advanced, that I will keep the subject for a future letter. Throughout the province there is but one wish, and that is that the troops be let loose at them. I cannot, however, say that such is the expectation.

From Cashmere there seems to be, or is, little news, Forsyth included. The Lieutenant-Governor is gone there, or going in very light marching order. Why? Is the Durbar sincere in the commercial treaty? I trow not. A young officer of the 5th Lancers, poor Akerman, is dead there—typhoid fever the cause.

A curious story comes from Sealkote. The European cavalry regiment stationed there has lately been joined by several youngsters, many of them wanting chargers. Horses in plenty are to be had, but the veterinary surgeon in charge declined to pass them. This appears to have given offence, and one officer of the corps either hinted or affirmed that the veterinary surgeon would pass no horse, as he had some of his own to dispose of. The officer commanding then issued an order prohibiting any officer of the regiment from buying a horse from the veterinary surgeon. Naturally hurt at such an order, he applied for redress and the Brigadier ordered a court of inquiry. The court sat and altogether exonerated the veterinary surgeon, and by consequence cast an unfavourable reflection on the officer commanding the regiment, though I believe no such opinion was actually expected. The only plea this officer appears to have is, if not youth, inexperience. The matter is, I hear, still before the Commander-in-Chief.—*Pioneer.*

## DR. HUNTER'S SPELLING REFORMS.

THE strength of Dr. Hunter's position in proposing a uniform system of spelling the names of places may be measured by the weakness of the arguments which are brought against it in a printed circular which we have lately received. These arguments are as follows:—(1) That "it confuses every new-comer, who has to learn, as it were, a new language." New-comers, we believe, *always* have to learn a new language. Besides, it is exaggeration to say that altering merely the names of towns changes the language. (2) "It would render our maps useless to officers in campaigns, unless they had an interpreter always present." It should be the duty of every officer to provide himself with efficient maps, and, besides, it is exaggeration to say that the alteration which will take place in the names of towns will change them beyond easy recognition. (3) "It leads to most serious mistakes by the continual omission to put in the diacritical marks, which are generally forgotten, or which become invisible among the numerous marks on every map." There will be no diacritical marks in Dr. Hunter's system, except a dash over the long *a*. Inasmuch, therefore, as the new system will be more correct, less confusing, and withal so slightly differing from the old system, its early adoption appears to us much to be desired.—*Pioneer*, July 7.

## ALAMJAH'S JOURNEY FROM YARKAND TO KHUTAN.

(CONTINUATION.)

ON Friday, we travelled 2 miles from Robat-e-Sarliq and came to Ajib, where there is only one house, one tank, and one of Abdoola Khan's robats. The Azgan supplies water to this tank. We journeyed four miles further and came to Goma, a well inhabited place. The bazaar is held here on every Friday. There are 3 inns, 12 masjids, and 6 mudrassas in this place; and another khetayee ortang [Chinese Police and Custom House] of 10 policemen. On our way from Ajib to Goma we saw two large heaps of stones, called Durkhan-tash (*tash* in the Turkish language signifies stone) because they were collected by a King of the name of Durkhan Beg. South of Goma there is a village of 25 houses called Poshnak; close by it is a village of 50 houses at a distance of 5 miles called Qarataghiz. In Goma there are 2,000 houses.

On Saturday we left Goma and having gone a distance of 3 miles, we came to Pashlangar where there were about 25 inhabited houses; north of Pashlangar is Mukulah village containing about 200 houses. The market is held here on every Monday. Five miles further is the village Chohdar containing 50 houses.

On Sunday we came to Moji, two miles distant from Chohdar. The market opens on every Wednesday. Here is also a khetayee ortang of 10 policemen. Three miles farther, we come to Zangyya containing 100 houses. Between Chohdar and Zangyya is Mundaliq's robat.

The village Sanju, containing 1,000 houses, is situated at the foot of a mountain 8 miles from Zangyya. The bazaar is held on every Monday.

On Monday we travelled 8 miles, and came to Feâlmá, a 50 house village. Here ends the kingdom of the Yarkandis; close by this village runs a stream; south of it is the village Doa containing 100 houses.

On Tuesday, after 5 miles' journey, we came to Robat-e-Tukhtabandi. This inn is so called because it is wholly built of timber. Here is a very nice well. Three miles further, we came to Qam-Robat-e-Padsha. The whole of this stage of journey is a sandy desert. Here is the shrine of Hazarat Imam Shakir. There are very few houses in this village, but one masjid and one well having very nice water. In this manzil (stage) we observed two things:

1st. There were four old men called Sheikhs, who were greatly honoured.

2nd. The whole of the manzil is filled with pigeons, which are seen sitting in crowds here and there.

After one mile's journey we come to Tarboghoz, which is the first police-station of the Khutanis. There are 5 khetayee policemen in the ortang. Thence we came to Zava, which is a mile further from the above station. Zava is the first inhabited place of the Khutani kingdom. There are two roads here; one leads to Qarakash, and the other on the east to Elchi. The whole country from Zava to Qarakash and Elchi is very well inhabited. At Zava there is also a khetayee ortang of 10 policemen.

We left Zava on Wednesday, and after 5 miles' journey we crossed the river Qarakash, and came to Doshambah Bazaar, so called, because the bazaar (market) opens here on every Doshambah (Monday). Here was found one inn, 5 musjids, and 3 mudrassas. A road from this station leads to Elchi, being five miles' distance.

DESCRIPTION OF QARAKASH.

It is a very ancient town. The city walls are very old and battered. There is no city gate, and a traveller may enter any way he pleases.

The Jami Bazaar is held within the city on every Friday. There is a cross-road in the city, which part is most thickly peopled. This cross-road is 400 ft from the city-fort* in its north-east direction. In the city there are 9 tanks, 20 schools, 30 musjids, 34 streets. From the old record of the town we ascertained that the city contained 4,000 houses only, but at present it contains 20,000, of which 12,000 are occupied by the natives who pay a land tax to the Khetayees. The other 8,000 are occupied by different trading races, such as the Cashmeeris, Kabulis, Badakshanis, Andijanis, &c., and by the Khetayee servants.

The articles of commerce are cotton, silk, silk cloth The fruits are grapes, apricots and peaches. These fruits are produced in abundance around this city.

ELCHI.

This walled city has four gateways; in the north Aid-gah gate, in the west Kazik gate, in the south Gojan gate, in the east Ab gate (water gate).

Between the Ab gate and the city cross-road there is a distance of 390 ft. Along the street from the cross-road to the Ab gate are the shops of merchants, who deal in caps, shoes, boots, silk, silk cloth, corn. There are also some market places and Government palaces in this street.

In the direction of the Ab gate from the cross-road there is a road leading to Gojan gate. There are 3 musjids and 2 schools along this street.

At the Aid-gah gate there are four roads leading in different directions, where are 5 musjids and 2 schools. Close by the Ab gate many of the Khetayees live, outside the gate there are about 50 houses and two musjids.

The street from the cross-road to the Aid-gah gate is 350 feet in length. In this street there is a large market for cotton cloth (coloured). There are shops of dealers in leather, ropes, and old shoes. Beside the street there is a way leading to the Qazik gate, along which is the sail. Outside the gate there is another road leading to the Qazik gate, where the Chinese live. Here is a Chinese temple and a gambling house. North of Aid-gah gate is a very nice street, where there are herb sellers, tobacco sellers, and also a slaughter-house.

About 400 feet from the Aid-gah gate there are a very large musjid and a Mahomedan shrine. The whole Tungani tribe live in this street. The Aid-gah musjid is 100 ft. further from the principal musjid. In this street cotton and fruits of different sorts and goats are sold. Close by the Aid-gah musjid is a shrine (a very old tomb) of Sayad Said Kushkar Ata. This is a very nice building, having a very spacious court in which there is a very large reservoir. It is wholly surrounded by trees, both fruitful and shady, such as sofaida, &c. Sheep, horse and cow markets are held in this street.

There are in the whole city 11 musjids, 7 schools, 3 inns and 2 hamams (baths).—*Indian Public Opinion.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

* This is for the royal residence.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Peshawur Fair will open on the 10th November, and will last about forty days.

A CIRCULAR has been distributed among the district officers of the North-Western Provinces, calling upon them to furnish suggestions to the committee lately instituted for the suppression of infanticide.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTEALA has given a sum of Rs. 3,000 towards the Delhi Zenana Teachers' Home—yet one more proof of this Chief's discriminating and unsectarian charity.—*Pioneer.*

THE promoters of the Sonepore meeting are worthy of their office. We see that they have altered the terms of all the principal races to "half forfeit," encouraging every owners of a horse that can gallop to have a try, poor owners and rich alike.—*Pioneer.*

THE Officiating Civil Judge of Lucknow (Mr. Blennerhasset) has, it is reported, discovered serious defalcations in the accounts of the nazir of his court. This subordinate is under arrest, and we hear that Mr. Lincoln has been telegraphed for. The preliminary enquiry is going on in the Magistrate's Court.—*Pioneer*, July 11.

FURLOUGH has been granted to thirteen field officers whose applications have gone in to Government since the extension of the percentage of leave allowed. Eight furloughs, we are informed, are still available. Five furloughs are available for medical officers. The channel for captains and subalterns is still, we regret to learn, choked.—*Pioneer*, July 11.

COLONEL KEATINGE, V. C., arrived in Nagpore on Tuesday the 5th instant and took over charge of the Officiating Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces from Mr. Morris this morning. Immediately after, Mr. Morris left for Bombay by train under the usual salute, the Volunteers having formed a guard of honour at the railway station.—*Central India Times*, July 9.

COLONEL DENNYS, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshungabad, is likely to officiate for Mr. M. Low, Commissioner of Nerbudda, should the latter avail himself of the three months' leave granted to him. Captain Plowden will act for Colonel Dennys. Mr. Lindsay Neill, Assistant Commissioner Nagpore, will be transferred to Boorhanpore. Major E. M. Playfair, Deputy Commissioner of Chindwarra, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from the 15th August. Mr. J. F. Beddy, Assistant Commissioner, Chanda, is likely to officiate for Major Playfair.—*Ibid.*

THE writer of our recent sketch of Sir Donald Macleod refers to the Black Mountain campaign in the following terms:—"For the failure of this expedition Sir John Lawrence is alone responsible. The Punjab Government desired to act—Sir John Lawrence did nothing." We are not responsible for our artist's colours, and although well assured that he selected those in his opinion most suitable for the occasion, we have abundant reason for believing that the choice was in this instance not quite happy. Few leaders ever conducted an expedition less fettered by their official superiors than were General Wilde and Colonel Pollock. They had almost *carte blanche* within certain limits, which were never reached, and their turning back when they did was their own uninspired decision. Indeed, Sir John Lawrence is believed to have addressed his lieutenants in very plain terms when they were reported to have receded from an enemy asserted to be subdued, but in fact firing upon our guard in rear. Whether the officers concerned exercised a wise discretion in their plans is not the question here. Our immediate purpose is to defend an absent man from any unjust slur on his reputation.—*Pioneer*, July 11.

## THE FINANCIAL FUTURE.

(*Pioneer*, July 11.)

THE first thing which the public should demand of the Government is a searching revision of the current estimates. If it be possible to reduce the odious 3½ per cent. tax to its normal pressure of one per cent, let it be done at once. But first let it be absolutely ascertained that the estimates allow of the reduction, or we shall be purchasing a partial relief by a deficit at the end of the year, and by fresh taxation in April next. Rather than this we would prefer to submit to the burden during the remaining months of the current year, especially as the whole machinery of collection has now been set agoing and must be paid for. But we have a right to insist not only upon a thorough revision of the estimates for the current year, but upon the official publication, at the earliest possible date, of the results which this investigation may exhibit. The burden of proof is now with the Government. The Financial Department's budget estimates in April 1869 have proved utterly wrong; its current estimates in April 1870 have proved utterly wrong; and we hold that Government has no right further to subject us to this "odious" 31 per cent income-tax, without publicly satisfying us that its budget estimates in April 1870 were really correct.

But the public has a right to demand some thing more. The most highly-paid department has persistently failed to discharge the duties which it has undertaken to perform. We do not now wish to distribute the responsibility of its repeated blunders. But we shall hold the Government responsible for the performance of this unpleasant duty. The Finance Minister publicly assured us last April that his department came up to his highest ideal. That ideal is manifestly below the standard which the public have a right to exact; to wit, a standard of at least respectable accuracy as to the figures which it submits on its single public appearance in the year. It is hopeless therefore to expect the present Finance Minister to reform his department. Yet that department must be thoroughly and immediately reformed. We leave the conclusion to Sir Richard Temple, and if his self-laudation and the haphazard praises with which he despangled his department at the last Budget debate now bear bitter fruit, he has himself to blame.

In conclusion we would urge on Government the necessity of doing what it has to do with the least possible delay. The good and bad elements in the Council are at present visited with indiscriminating condemnation on the part of the Press. It is now a matter of certainty that the September measures were a courageous and a successful effort to grapple with an otherwise inevitable deficit. These measures have been assailed by the very parties who profited most by them. By Sir Richard Temple, whose last budget tried to disparage them by showing that they had not averted the deficit, and by certain of the Press who have lately announced that even in September there was no deficit to avert. So utterly confused have been men's ideas on the subject, that we find the leading paper in Calcutta blow hot and cold on alternate days, while the *Friend* of last Thursday opened its editorial columns by proving that the September measures had saved the country, and its sub-editorial columns by a tirade in small print, against the statesman to whom these measures were due!

Now we hold that Lord Mayo owes it to himself and to his colleagues to present to the public a true statement of the financial situation. The contradictory and peevish insinuations against the ostensible originator of the September measures are charges against himself. Nor does he escape direct censure. We refuse to say a word in favour of the future financial policy of Government until the current estimates are investigated, and we unhesitatingly condemn the disgraceful blunders by which the Finance Department has for the past five years disgraced the Indian administration. But the personal insinuations of certain of the Press against Lord Mayo simply weaken our cause. No Viceroy's daily habits have been so well known to the public. No Viceroy has ever lived so much before the eyes of the people. We are, therefore, breaking through no domestic veil, but simply alluding to what is known to all Simla society at least—that ten long, concentrated hours the Viceroy every day gives to his work. It is a very different standard of work, be it remembered, from that to which English statesmen are accustomed; and more than once Lord Mayo has been pulled up short by what would, if neglected, have resulted sooner or later in his totally breaking down. And we are certain that our Calcutta contemporary will regret, as much as we do, that he should unwittingly have selected one of these necessary pauses in a life of ungrudging labour to upbraid a conscientious worker on indulging in "dreams of pleasure" and field sports.

At the same time Lord Mayo has partly himself to blame. It is well known that he struggled against the raising of the income-tax to 3½ per cent to the last moment, but having at that last moment yielded to Sir Richard Temple's importunities, he is now straining his own popularity to support his colleague. This is chivalrous no doubt, but it is a chivalry that the circumstances do not call for, and which the common sense of the public does not approve. No reputation can bear such a strain for any length of time; and we sincerely trust that the Viceroy will not further imperil his own usefulness by continuing it. We must wait patiently till the Home charges come out. But once these are ascertained we implore the Government to confront the public with a full and unreserved statement. The present Viceroy did so once before. He arrived among us a stranger, pursued by the unsparing calumnies of the opposite party at home. We tried to receive him fairly. In his first year of office, when suddenly brought face to face with a great difficulty, he took the public into his confidence and fearlessly told them the truth. The public proved itself more than worthy of the trust, willingly bowed its neck to new burdens, and extricated the Viceroy from his difficulties. What we would now say to the Viceroy is: trust the public again. Tell it the whole truth. Enable it to judge for itself.

## SIMLA.

4TH JULY.—"Gaiety, gaiety," writes the Simla scribbler, "all is gaiety." On Monday Herr Von Goldstein postponed his popular concert till Tuesday, on account of the inclemency of the weather; but inasmuch as several people had assembled at "Oakover," despite the rain, our enterprising Herr took compassion on them and would not send them empty away without any fun at all. So two exciting raffles were got up: one for a huge, recently-imported cake, of grotesque appearance, but (as I have since had an opportunity of proving) of a pleasing savour and viscous consistency withal; the other for a box of chocolate. When the raffles were over, Herr Von Goldstein, Ackermann and Siede, and Mr. Batten, played a quartett or two; so we *did* get our music—and that, too, without any charge, except the rupees that were sunk in the raffles. The next day, however, discovered Mr. Batten to have suddenly and mysteriously disappeared into the interior, so there was no Monday Pop on Tuesday after all. And hereupon Herr Felix Von Goldstein was heard to register a solemn vow that he would never postpone the concert again, on any consideration, *weather* or no. But I am anticipating events by telling of what happened on Tuesday, inasmuch as on Monday night Herr Mack's benefit concert was given at the Assembly Rooms. The performers consisted of four professionals and six amateurs. It strikes me as being rather a knowing way of accumulating wealth for a professional to engage amateurs to give him their service (for nothing), and then to admit all Simla to listen to them (for something). Mr. Cockburn has announced that he intends to follow suit to-morrow night. His programme contains the names of some amateurs who have not yet displayed their powers publicly this season; so novelty and variety will be secured. Well, at any rate we can't complain of not having got the worth of our money on Monday night. The house was fairly filled, my Lords Napier of Magdala and Naas of Naas being present at the entertainment. A detailed programme of the proceedings would probably not interest the majority of your readers. Suffice it then to say that the music throughout was very good, and that of the seven songs on the programme, five were loudly encored, viz., "Si tu savais, Romanze" (Mr. Batten), "Non ti fidar, Don Giovanni" (Mesdames Crommelin and Hatch, Captain Sedley, and Mr. Batten), "Ave Maria" (Mr. Hatch—accompanied by piano, harmonium, and violin), "I Bevitori" (Mr. Batten and Major Burne), and "Cavatina Barbiere di Siviglia" (Mrs. Crommelin). The kind-hearted courage displayed by Mrs. Hatch in singing her pieces, despite the sore-throat from which she was suffering, and the success which accompanied her so doing, may well serve to illustrate the good old proverb—"Where there's a will there's a way."

On Wednesday the ball for the benefit of Mrs. Tytler's Orphanage took place at the Assembly Rooms. A good deal of rain fell in the course of the night, but it did not deter the dancing people from putting in an appearance. Lord Mayo was prevented by indisposition from attending, but Lord Napier was there. The floor was not quite perfect, but everything went off most harmoniously. The supper, which had, I believe, been provided by means of a species of black mail levied on the wealthier inhabitants of the station, was very good. There was only one turkey, it is true; but there were several enormous chickens; and a large slice out from one of their "bosoms," and garnished with cold veal stuffing and a piece of tongue, made an admirable substitute, and was the means of deceiving many a fair one. The stewards wore red or blue rosettes, whichever suited their complexion best. And the most important fact of all is, that at least £150, I imagine, will be added to the funds of the Orphanage through the instrumentality of the ball. While on the subject of the charity ball, may I call your attention to four misprints in the notes on *Mrs. Tytler's* Orphanage that appeared in your issue of 21st ultimo, for "the institutions under the management of *Mr. Tytler.... Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Monteath*, and *Mr. Courtenay Scott*," should be read the institution is under the management of *Mrs. Tytler.... Mrs. Lumsden, Mrs. Macnaghten* and *Mrs. Courtenay Scott*, as will be apparent from the next sentence, which states that the *four ladies* constitute the board.

On Saturday night the Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps Dramatique gave their theatrical entertainment at the Royal Himalyan Theatre, which is, I understand, the Assembly Rooms. The performance was under the patronage of Lord Napier: the Rajah of Koontul (if that is the way to spell it) was also present. The audience was multitudinous and appreciative, and the evening's entertainment was a success.

Co-existent with these public entertainments that I have been telling you of, there have been several private parties, some musical, others theatrical—all successful.

The latest piece of fun was the sky races at Anandale on Saturday afternoon. Every one was there nearly, from our Governor-General downwards. The first division was a "cropper" before the races began. A gentleman was taking his pony over the hurdles for practice, the animal having cleared one in good style came foul of the next and went down on his head. The rider fortunately was not hurt in the least. Lord Naas then won two flat races, one on his own pony, the other on the one above-mentioned, who seemed no worse for the fall. These events were followed by a rather alarming spectacle. A match was made between Captain Lockwood's Sheitan and a little pony of Mr. Gubbins's. The course was marked out with jampanees stationed round the cricket-ground. Mr. Gubbins riding his own pony and Lord Naas riding Sheitan. The latter had the outside at the start, but his rider cleverly got him inside, and seemed to be in a fair way of winning, when a sharp corner caused both animals to yaw fearfully. Sheitan dashed himself and his rider recklessly into an adjacent plum-tree, the branches of which swept Lord Naas out of the saddle, and, after suspending him like Mahomet's coffin for some seconds, calling up the recollection of a picture of Absalom in Mant's Illustrated Family Bible, they gave way and dropped him, while poor Sheitan rolled over and over like a rabbit. Meantime Mr. Gubbins's pony had got his head fast in the fork of an apricot-tree, from which painful position his rider at last extricated him, and won the race *nem. con.* Most fortunately Lord Naas is light, and Sheitan is small, and the tree they visited was but a sapling; otherwise a serious accident might have occurred. As it was, however, Lord Naas got off with a good dig in the ribs and a shaking. After this there was a match between Major Harris's Punjab ridden by Mr. Gubbins, and a pony of Mr. Jameson's, ridden by Mr. Clements. It resulted in a dead heat, and was run again, when Punjabi won by about a nose. There was then an effete attempt at a hurdle race, but the animals would not face the leaps. There was also a match between what seemed to be a Rajah and his Vizeer. The latter displayed his judgment by coming in a good second, hard held.

I notice a letter in your Monday's issue on the subject of smoking on the Mall. I grieve to say that the nuisance complained of by Lucretia at Dalhousie is also prevalent at Simla; with this difference however, that the souls of the sojourners in this sanitarium soar above the plebeian pipe and aspire to the aristocratic cigar. It must in many cases be very annoying to ladies to be smoked at.

The wisest man that ever lived,
He dearly lo'ed the lassies, O!

And he would, I am sure, never have turned a lady's face into the receptacle for his rejected vapours. The same great authority, too, tells us that there is "a time for all things;" and had the odorous narcotic been known in his day the judgment of Solomon would surely have been that the time for smoking on the Mall was *not* between 5 and 7 P.M.—*Pioneer.*

6TH JULY.—The lovers of harmony were regaled last night at the Assembly Rooms with another concert—Mr. Cockburn's, given under the patronage of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief. This concert was previously announced for the 27th ultimo, but Herr Mack having applied to Mr. Cockburn (who is the lessee of the Assembly Rooms) for the rooms for his concert on that date, Mr. Cockburn very considerately yielded the point, and postponed his own till last night, which was quite as great a success as the preceding one. Mr. Cockburn was valuably assisted by several talented lady and gentleman amateurs. One of the gems of the evening was the duet *Mira la bianca luna*, sung (and encored) by Mrs. C——n and Major Burne. This gentleman's song, *My Queen*, was equally effective. The concerted pieces from *Masaniello* and *Perfida Clori* were excellently well rendered by Colonel Campbell (violincello), Mr. Beatty (flute), and Mr. Cockburn (piano). Mr. Beatty, his first appearance on the Simla boards, quite astonished and delighted the audience with the exquisite execution he displayed on the flute. The *Blue Bells of Scotland*, with most elaborate and difficult variations, quite absorbed the audience, and at every pause the performer was greeted with a loud and appreciative applause. Mr. Cockburn's solo on the piano, *Thalberg's Last Rose of Summer*, was excellently performed, and his very artistic and clever execution of the solo, *Home, sweet Home*, transcribed for the left hand only, was considered another of the evening's gems. Mr. Cockburn, in my opinion, has considerably improved since his last visit to England, and there are very few professionals in India superior to him in execution. If Mr. Cockburn happened to be *Herr Cockburn*, or *Monsieur* Cobairne, or *Signor* Cockburni, or *Mynheer* Cockburnum, instead of plain *Mister Cockburn*, he would—for a ducat—be infinitely more appreciated.

P.S.—By the bye, I must not omit Mr. McLeod's song, *The Stirrup Cup*, which was very well sung. His Italian duet with Mr. Cockburn was equally good.—*Pioneer.*

## THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

SIR,—On reading your advertisement of the Simla Fine Art Exhibition circular, I find you have made a mistake in printing the conditions of His Excellency the Viceroy's prize.

You confine the competition to the lady residents in *Simla*, whereas the terms in the original circular I sent you are "for the best oil or water colour painting by a lady amateur resident in *India*." This error might, on the principle of "'tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," materially benefit Simla society by causing, during the month of September, a sudden influx of ladies putting in a claim to be reckoned "residents." Still I think it right, in justice to the donor of the prize, and in behalf of such lady amateurs as may be unable to obtain leave of absence, that the error should be corrected.

Kindly give prominence to this letter in an early issue of your paper.

MINTO ELLIOT, Honorary Secretary,
Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.

—*Pioneer.*

## AFGHANISTAN.

WE learn from Jellalabad that the students in the city having becoming riotous, were attacked by the populace, who murdered two or three of their number. At Khost also there have been similar disturbances, and the Ameer has despatched a body of Jezailchees to the spot. Uniform has been served out to portions of the Cabul army, and as soon as possible is to be served out to the remainder. The officers despatched to Jellalabad in May last, to enlist a new regiment, have been convicted of receiving Rs. 3,000 in bribes. Shere Ali has made them transfer their ill-gotten rupees to the imperial treasury, and the matter has been dropped. His Highness, we can believe, is not very angry.

The gathering of the Meers at Cabul is daily increased by new arrivals. The latest are the chiefs of Tashkurgan, Sir-i-pool, Shibergam, Muzarees and Kubal. All, however, are (except perhaps the last) of inferior importance to Sahibzadah Ahmed Jan, the resident of Herat, who was received with honour on the 17th ultimo. The presents brought to Shere Ali by his dependents are all curiously alike, consisting generally of horses, camels, shahee and Kurrakoolly skins. To these are added at various times, hawks, rupees, and Russian cloths, satins and velvets.

A grand entertainment was given on the 20th ultimo to all the Meers in the Bagh-i-kash, at which His Highness, with his officers of state, was present.—*Pioneer*, July 11.

## THE 18TH HUSSARS.

WE understand that it is not unlikely that the 18th Hussars may be doomed to remain another year at Secunderabad, and their relief even then is said to be quite uncertain. At the end of 1870 this unlucky regiment will have completed its fifth year at that station, during which period it has been peculiarly unhealthy. In December last, after it was decided that the move of the regiment was out of the question, owing to the financial crisis, it was put under canvas for two months and shifted about the environs of Secunderabad, as being the next best thing that could be done under then existing circumstances. This, however, does not seem to have effected much towards improving the physical state of the men, and there appears no reason to conclude that they would not have been quite as healthy in their barracks at that season of the year as they were in camp; for it must be borne in mind that the sickly season does not begin much before August and may be said to terminate about the end of November, leaving a period during which the troops are tolerably healthy. It must strike the most casual observer as a curious fact, that whilst the infantry, located in the more salubrious part of the cantonment, are stationed at Secunderabad for *three* years only, the cavalry, who occupy the barracks years ago condemned as unhealthy, are probably destined to remain a double or even longer period in one of the hottest stations in the Madras presidency.—*Pioneer*, July 11.

## THE HOME OF THE FUTURE.

NOT to be an advocate of woman's rights is now-a-days to incur the contempt of the philosopher and the hatred of the strong-minded female. Each year some of the rotten pales of prejudice are leaped; some of the walls between sex and sex fall down. Those of us who have climbed to middle age, or are beginning to descend the hill, may hope to be quietly under the turf, before the new order of things is in full swing. Our sons or grandsons will probably rejoice in the institution of Free Love, and be able to take unto themselves Spiritual Wives, when those of a more earthy nature do not come up to their expectations. But the home which we know will have disappeared. Our cousins of the West have pretty well abolished it already in their half of the world. They, however, have acted less from choice than necessity; and the leviathan hotels owe their existence in a great measure to the difficulties experienced in regard to domestic servants. We, in England, are drifting to a like shore by a different current. With us it is the mistress, not the servant, who, it seems, will shortly have destroyed the gods of the hearth. The exercise of the franchise will, we imagine, have but small effect upon the fair sex. The charm of novelty having worn off, few will care for a vote, which is sure to cost more or less trouble, and to yield little enjoyment in return. But it is very possible that the hope of material gain will tempt many to enter the field of professional life, though probably nine out of ten will find it necessary to quit it. And of the several professions to which admission is now being sought, the medical seems to us the sphere for which women are least fitted. We are glad, therefore, to notice in the *Lancet* a letter from a lady, setting forth the disabilities of her own sex. It is impossible to believe that the modesty, refinement and delicacy of an unmarried girl will not suffer from an attendance at anatomical schools, and an acquaintance with the various forms of loathsome disease. Even Tennyson's strongminded princess feared that such an education would "encarnalize the spirits" of her "sweet girl-graduates." But supposing that no taint cling to one who has gone through the necessary dirt, who would benefit by her success? Her skill would be distrusted in all but the simplest cases: men would shun her for a wife, suspecting a want of purity, however causeless the suspicion might be; women generally would shrink from her society, and if mothers, would forbid their daughters all companionship of the kind. And the objections which hold good against the profession of medicine may be urged with greater or less force in respect to all forms of active public life.

But if, to dissuade the unmarried woman from adopting a medical career, there is the negative disadvantage that her chance of success would be small, while the positive disadvantage of social ostracism would be great and certain, there is a much more serious obstacle in the path of the wife. She would, it is true, have a chance of the success denied to her unmarried sister; but this very success would be her worst misfortune. For it would put an end to all home life. She would suffer herself; and cause her husband to suffer with her; but above all she would inflict incalculable injury upon her children. "A man's *home*," says the lady-correspondent of the *Lancet*, "should be to him also a *rest*. Will it be much of this to him with his wife in and out all day, called up at night, neglecting the household management, and leaving the little ones to the care of the servants." Men differ, of course; but for ourselves, we could hardly appreciate wedded bliss in this form, or envy the husband whose wife should practise at the bar, broke upon 'Change, or engage in commerce. How cheering, instead of after-dinner talk across the walnuts and the wine, to have your helpmeet poring over "Chitty on Cont

## OCCASIONAL NOTES.

FROM THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Mr. Lowe, in the Kirwee Prize debate, having characterized a statement in one of the Army Regulations of the India Office as "not true," Colonel North on Tuesday interrogated the Under Secretary of State for India on the subject. The regulation states that "the final jurisdiction on all disputed questions of prize rests with the High Court of Admiralty" under the Act 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 65. Mr. Grant Duff was understood to reply that the regulation was a correct and authorized interpretation of the statute. This being so, the Kirwee Prize dispute must still be settled (as it ought in justice to the army) in the Court of Admiralty if Lord Cottenham's Act is not to be repealed. At all events, Mr. Lowe, who repudiates the regulation in Cochrane's code, and Mr. Grant Duff, who endorses it, cannot both be right.

The Abbé Loyson (Father Hyacinthe) has returned to Paris from Munich, where he has been staying for some time. An Ultramontane paper in that city made the following pleasing remarks on his personal appearance: "At a distance he resembles Herr von Lutz," another special aversion of this Bavarian journal, "who, however, wears spectacles and whiskers. Near at hand, Herr Loyson reminds us of an intelligent but careworn brewer of the good old times. His figure is conical, thickest in the middle, clothed in short black garments. A general baldness, reaching nearly to the nape, adorns his thick, glistening head. The features are weak and bloated; there is nothing æsthetic or spiritual about him. By the side of this Herr von Döllinger he looks like a fat round spider taken out for a walk by an ethereal gnat." Surely the "stinging insults" of these two insects have affected the Ultramontane temper.

The unfortunate death of Mr. Francis Barker, owing to the accident which occurred to him at the Agricultural Hall last week, is another instance of a good rider being killed when a bad one would have escaped. There were few more daring and skilful riders than Mr. Barker. Like all men who have a real knowledge of horsemanship, Mr. Barker rode by balance alone—like a centaur, he formed as it were part of the animal who carried him; each movement of the horse was answered instinctively by a corresponding movement of his own. Thus, when the horse bowed its head and fell backwards on him, instead of being thrown to a distance, as would have been the case with nine riders out of ten, he sank as the horse fell, going down with him like the captain on the deck of sinking vessel. It is curious to observe how difficult it is in a moment of emergency for human nature to divest itself of a good habit when once acquired. The skilful cannot become suddenly unskilful, nor the cautious incautious. Yet if often happens that skill and caution prove destructive weights in the face of unforeseen danger.

Admiral Key was unfortunate in the choice of his champion last week, but, in spite of Mr. Childers's explanations, public sympathy will be upon the side of a meritorious officer whose worst offence seems to have been that he was too exact in the discharge of his duties. The strangest part of the whole business has received no comment, although it is just that about which we are desirous of having information. Why was the admiral, after having been pronounced unfit for the superintendence of Portsmouth dockyard, made superintendent of Malta dockyard? The duties of both posts are in the main identical, and why it should be thought that Admiral Key would discharge them better abroad than at home does not appear. The only satisfactory reason which Mr. Childers could have alleged would have been that in Malta peculation had grown to such an extent that it needed an officer of peculiar acuteness to cope with it. Perhaps Mr. Baxter may be able to throw more light on the matter than his colleague has done.

We have heard so much of late years about the beneficial influence exerted by the presence of ozone in the atmosphere that even non-scientific readers may like to know how it can be artificially produced. Hitherto electricity, phosphorus, and permanganate of potash have been the recognized source of production, but Professor Mantegazza has discovered that it is developed by certain odorous flowers in a still greater amount. A writer in *Nature* states that most of the strong-smelling vegetable essences, such as mint, cloves, lavender, lemon and cherry laurel, develop a very large quantity of ozone when in contact with atmospheric oxygen and light. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and generally the amount of ozone seems to be in proportion to the strength of the perfume emanated. Professor Mantegazza recommends that in marshy districts and in places infested with noxious exhalations, strong-smelling flowers should be planted around the houses, in order that the ozone emitted from them may exert its powerful ozydizing influence. So pleasant a plan for making a malarious district salubrious only requires to be known to put in practice.

A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, who says he has resided in Bohemia for five-and-twenty years, during which time he has thoroughly explored every part of the country, remarks that the German population is giving way before the Czechs with astonishing rapidity. In Prague you hear less German and more Czech spoken every year; and in the districts of Reichenberg, Leitmeritz, and Saatz, and the Saxon and Silesian frontiers, where formerly the population was exclusively German, a considerable portion of it is now Czech. "In villages where in 1850 not a single Czech word was spoken, you will hear the Czech language far oftener than the German." The correspondent attributes these results chiefly to the increasing emigration of Germans from Bohemia either to America or to Vienna, and the German provinces of Austria. Of late, too, many Germans in the country have adopted the Czech language and customs. The same thing may be observed in the Southern Tyrol, where the Italian element is gradually predominating, and the Germans either emigrate or become Italianized.

Only last week we called attention to Dr. Dickson's solution of the problem of death by crushed ribs among lunatics in our asylums. The bones of paralytic patients are, he thinks, so soft that they must be broken occasionally during the endeavour made to quiet these patients. Another case of the kind has just occurred. A man named James Doran, formerly a solicitor's clerk, had become insane, and was transferred from the Rochdale workhouse to Prestwich Asylum. He died the same day. The postmortem examination revealed the fact that seven of his ribs were broken, but—and this is most significant—there was no corresponding exterior mark of violence. These fractures, therefore, were not caused by a fall, or by blows. We should be glad if any one could tell us how they could have been produced except by heavy quiet pressure, such for instance, as a heavy man kneeling on the chest. The jury, of course, found that the poor man had died from natural causes, death being accelerated by injuries, but that there was no evidence to show how the last were inflicted. No one will be punished, and so another wretched lunatic is consigned to his grave, and the work of crushing ribs goes on gaily, and with amazing impunity.

A correspondent of the *Knoxville* (Tennessee) *Chronicle* mentions a rumour that the ex-President Johnson is about to go into the mercantile business and open a wholesale and retail store in Greenville. Another report states that he is coming to Europe. It is, however, considered more likely that he will connect his business at Greenville, inasmuch as his former position as President is likely to secure him a large amount of patronage even from those "whose sympathies and respect he was unable to command while fulminating his veto messages at the White House." If these anticipations should not be realized, and ex-President Johnson should find business slack at Greenville, we can assure him that there is a very good opening for a really honest grocer in London. If he would really give us good weight, let us have unadulterated articles, and not charge exorbitant prices, we should all rush to his shop, which would be as successful as the Civil Service stores in Long-acre and the Haymarket. We only ask that he may let us know beforehand what it is we are buying. If he has a fancy for selling disgusting compounds, by all means let him do so, only let them be labelled accordingly. When we ask for tea, we really want tea. If we wanted dust, dirt, and sloe-leaves, we would ask for them separately, and mix them ourselves. We might also point out to him that if, on the other hand, he intends to adopt the adulterative system, he will find facilities for carrying it on in this country unsurpassed anywhere else. Unfortunately there is so much competition in the adulterating business that a new comer has little chance of success. It takes very little time to become a thorough rascal, and to be able to over adulterate and under-sell fellow tradesmen in England.

Among other interesting incidents connected with the recent invasion of Canada by the Fenians, we learn from the *New York Herald* that after the United States' Marshal had captured General O'Neill and carried him off in a buggy, he found that gallant officer's nervousness rendered him a most fidgety and uncomfortable companion. He therefore proposed "to administer a stimulant." General O'Neill at once expressed his cordial approbation of this course of proceeding. The two, therefore, on reaching a place called Highgate alighted from the carriage and, arm-in-arm, proceeded to a convenient place to obtain some whisky. General O'Neill poured out nearly a tumblerful of the fluid, and drank it off without flinching, to the astonishment of the bar-keeper, who remarked that the General "drank like a fish." General O'Neill, together with his love for Ireland, seems to combine a certain amount of affection for the ordinary enjoyments of life, for one complaint against him is that on the morning of the attack, when awakened at three o'clock by a captain belonging to his quarters, he merely said, "All right," and fell asleep again. On two subsequent occasions he was awakened with no more practical result, and on being called a fourth time got up. Even then, however, he declined to proceed at once with the glorious work of liberating Ireland, but said "he guessed he would wait till breakfast." When we remember that all this time, while General O'Neill was sleeping and eating, Ireland was groaning, or supposed to be groaning, beneath the heel of the tyrant, and that General O'Neill, by invading Canada, was able, or supposed to be able, to give her immediate relief from suffering, we are not surprised to hear that some of the Fenians are very indignant, and threaten the moment General O'Neill leaves his prison to shoot him dead for treachery. It further appears that General O'Neill rode on a little pony, in citizen's clothes, his toes almost touching the ground, and a large cavalry sword dangling at his side.

Not the least interesting part of the evidence taken before the Select Committee on Prisons and Prison Ministers Acts, which has just been printed, is a terrific passage of arms between the chairman (Mr. Maguire) and Mr. Alderman Carter as to whether the latter was justified in designating a Roman Catholic priest as "a person." Alderman Carter, in speaking of the Rev. Mr. Keens with reference to the gaol at Holloway, called him "a person of the name of Keens." Although probably the rev. gentleman in question would not care twopence for an alderman's sneer, yet there can be no doubt that Mr. Carter, in his character of a Protestant champion, intended to be as provoking as decided Christians of this nature can be at times; and it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Maguire rushed at the red flag which the wily alderman thus waved in his face. "Before we go a little further," asked the chairman, "I might quietly ask you whether you know that a priest of the Roman Catholic persuasion receives the education of a gentleman?" "I do not think," replied Alderman Carter, "it is always the case." "Do you not think," said the chairman, "that he is entitled to be called a gentleman, instead of a person?" "I do not know," retorted the alderman, "that he is." Upon being further cross-examined, Alderman Carter informed the committee that "he thought" he would describe a shopkeeper in the city of London as "a person." It further appeared that he himself (Carter) was a "chronometer maker to the Royal navy." "That is," rejoined Mr. Maguire, "a watchmaker by another name?" "Exactly," said the alderman. It therefore followed as a matter of course that Alderman Carter did not think that he had any title to be called a gentleman: but although further pressed on this point, he would not commit himself as to whether it would be right of any gentleman to call an alderman "a person." He should himself be independent, he said, of "anything of that kind;" and as to its being a courteous way of speaking of a gentleman to call him "a person," it was, he added, "quite a matter of opinion." Here the matter dropped, and it leaves us rather in a state of perplexity with regard to the proper mode of speaking of aldermen. Are they "persons" or "gentlemen"? May we with propriety say "a person of the name of Carter"? It sounds profane, and it would be perhaps as well until some more definite decision is arrived at to use nothing but the familiar term of "the worthy alderman." Some very valuable information on the whole subject has just arrived from India. The *Pioneer* states that the question, "What is a gentleman?" may be considered as at last solved by authority. A column of "Selections from the records of the Government of India," just published, decides the question. In page 51 of that volume, those qualified for professorships or head masterships of colleges are styled "gentlemen," while those qualified only for headmasterships of "zilla" schools are termed "persons" when sent out from England, and "individuals" if engaged in the country. Altogether we come to the conclusion that the next best thing to being a "fine old English gentleman" is to be "a fine old English person," while an old English "individual" is, of course, beneath contempt; but the finest of all positions is decidedly that of a Protestant, an alderman, and a watchmaker.

## OXFORD AS IT IS.

(*Saturday Review*, June 18.)

Commemoration is Oxford in masquerade, and the mob of country visitors who celebrate its carnivals of balls and prize essays during the present week are simply looking on *Hamlet* with the part of Hamlet left out. Oxford is in Pall Mall, or up the Rhine, or scaling the Matterhorn, or doing the Cacuasus, and it has left only its tail behind it. Chancellors and beadles and doctors of civil law, and a few belated undergraduates groaning against fate and the caprice of pretty cousins, form indeed a tail such as no other place can boast. Some faint shadow of the real life which has flitted away lingers in the grand inconsruities which remain—Abyssinian heroes robed in literary scarlet, degrees conferred by the suffrage of virgins in pink bonnets and blue, a great academical ceremony drowned in an atmosphere of Aristophanean chaff. The shadow of Oxford is better than the substance of other places, no doubt; but we can hardly wonder that the pretty cousin goes home again as wise as she came. She has failed to see Oxford, as Leicester failed to see the Spanish fleet, "because it was not in sight." It is the season, not the method of her inquiry, which is at fault. The one place to study Oxford in is Oxford herself; a walk down the High tells more of its actual life than all the books and treatises in the world. Nowhere does one get less help from unlimited or speculation; nowhere can one trust so implicitly to the eye and ear. The charm of the place lies in a single difference from the world without it, and that difference is betrayed in almost ostentatious individualities of speech, of manner, of costume. It is natural enough for the pretty cousin, as she peeps from her quad or wanders round Magdalen cloister, to associate Oxford with the speculations it has suggested or the traditions to which it seems to cling. It is hard not to shrink with a little awe before the long procession of Doctors and Heads which floods with a gorgeous river of colour the middle aisle of St. Mary's. But Oxford is in truth neither historic nor theological nor academical. It is simply young. The first impression one receives is the true one; half the faces one meets are the faces of boys; everywhere there is the freedom, the geniality, the noise of a big school.

There is the indolence and the lawlessness too. The true life of Oxford begins after luncheon. It lounges about the quad in the sunshine of noon. It plays bowls on the smooth sward of St. John's, or does a little lazy archery beneath the elms of New College. It paddles down to Sandford, or moors its indolent punt among the water-lilies of Cherwell. It seeks counsel in Symmonds's stables, and discusses with ostler-pundits the odds for the Oaks. Its cricket drag rattles down High on its way to Bullingdon, its fours drift down the river and receive comfort and counsel from the bank. Night brings the magniloquence of the Union, Jones's first speech, and Robinson's smashing reply. Choral and quartet parties burst forth on the evening stillness of the quads. Brown settles himself in the coziest of sofas for an hour with his French novel; Smith wends his way to the little room in the corner, where the faithful gather to celebrate the victories of the week. It is a life possibly without grandeur or high aims, hardly perhaps the ideal life of a great University, but a life at any rate free and genial and young. It is difficult, of course, to bring young Oxford into any very definite relation with the traditional Oxford which surrounds him. The tragedy of it is that of picturesque contrast. Oxford turns into the gloomy quad of St. Leonine's, and every window and dropstone of the blackened walls is etched out with gay lines of flowers. It is in the same gay, flower-like spirit that young Oxford etches out the grim, dark outline of the Duke of Oxford of centuries ago. It is a certain grace even in the revolt which flung aside academic costume and permitted dress to attain its highest pitch of negligence in the one spot where it is still regulated by statute. A long line of founders and benefactors look down on the youths of their munificence in the group of boyish strollers got up in boating flannels and red comforters, or gracefully lounging beneath mediæval porches in the *abandon* of a wide-awake and a pea-jacket. It is in vain that Heads lecture and tutors preach, and proctors insist on a morning call and a statutory fine. The whole thing goes on in an atmosphere of laughter and fun. The Head whom nobody cares for, the sermons that nobody goes to, the halls that fade away into boating suppers, the tutors that submit to a terminal screwing-in, the proctor who stifles his smile as he pockets the half-crown, dissolve into surreal beings beneath the jests of young Oxford. We dress like *jeunesse dorée* in the philosophic toga and set it before examiners in bands and white tie, but it is impossible to make it believe in statutes or testamurs. The young barbarian believes that he has been sent to these venerable cloisters to play. The scene at Commemoration, the choff which breaks upon the Latin orator, the interruptions of the portly orator, the roar of laughter which greets the Vice-Chancellor's appeal for a little gravity in the proceedings, convey simply the undergraduate's impression that everything which aims at not being play is a joke.

The whole thing is young, and oddly enough it is this peculiar characteristic of the place which has been especially intensified by modern reforms. The old Don of port and prejudice has disappeared. The new teachers are hardly older than the boys they teach. The country parson who brings up his son for matriculation stares at the beardless Professor, at the gay group of unwhiskered young Fellows round the High Table, who flit from one to another the grave titles of Tutor and Dean. The chaff, the vivacity of common room, strike him as dumb as if he had looked in casually upon Convocation and caught bishops playing high jinks. And no doubt among the actors themselves there is a slight sense of unreality. Graduate and undergraduate hardly meet without a smile; the tutor displays somewhat defiantly a shade of his old interest in the cricket-score; it is difficult to bring home to the friends of last term the impropriety of bonetting the Dean. The Dean himself lonrs sometimes for a grey hair or two when it is necessary to impress on young Oxford the principles of decorum and self-respect. Still on the whole the experiment is a success. There is a great deal more unity and good-feeling about the place than could possibly exist when a gulf of twenty years separated governors and governed. Discipline is quite as efficiently maintained by friendly appeals to men's good sense as by the puerile severity of college meetings, and religion can hardly be said to have suffered from the abolition of compulsory chapels. The place in fact has quietly changed from a school into a University, and a discipline originally framed for boys of fifteen, and which had become an anachronism even with men of twenty, has at last been adapted to the altered circumstances of the time. Nor has the change been unfavourable to the Don himself. No doubt he is young; young, for instance, in dandyism and a tendency to soft living, a youthful taste for sybarite little dinners in common room, a weakness in the way of flirtation, a certain poetic effervescence, a growing drift towards laborious pleasantry and elephantine jest. His muscular energy has a youthful rawness about it; he is proud of doing Constantinople in the four weeks of an Easter vacation, he revels in the Alpine peaks of the Long. Intellectually he has a boy's want of balance, a wide, unconscious ignorance, which satisfies itself easily with a parrot-like phrases and a general reliance on cram; a personal narrowness of mental range, and an absolute blindness to the greater lines along which human knowledge is destined to advance. He is totally ignorant of history in one of the most historic cities of the world. He knows nothing of science, though he votes thousands in a lordly way towards its support from the University chest. He is young in the intensity of his worships, in the precocity of his criticism. Before Balliol he falls down, like Sisera, dead. German has a strange power over him, as a language in which all human science is summed up. He contemptuously refers the Professor of History to a Liepzig treatise, which turns out to be a summary of Hallam, and bursts upon the Physiological Reader with a scientific Eureka, which proves to be a translation of Darwin. He has, like most people of his years, a tendency to epigram, an intolerance of bores and boredom, a turn for paradox. His youth breaks out in defiant heterodoxies and orthodoxies, in a fiery party-spirit, in a passionate loyalty to academical wire-pullers, in an abhorrence of "caves" and moderation, in a preference for strict party votes. He moves heaven and earth to frustrate the reactionary intrigues which aimed at substituting a comma for a semicolon in the statute on blanderbusses. He has the last news from the lobby about the Tests Bill, and shakes his head distrustfully over the Solicitor-General. But with all this he is honest and hard working. The number of books turned out from Oxford just now is probably greater than at any time since the years of the Newmanis, and the intellectual energy which produces them is far wider in temper and actual extent of interest than the energy of 1840. The *Academy* is a good index to the nature of Oxford activity—a little too impatient of vulgarity, too contemptuous of fine writing, aiming too passionately perhaps at thoroughness and originality, but still genuine and useful so far as it goes In a word, the young Don is a little priggish, as young people are apt to be. But he is for the most part eminently genial and good-humoured. His gaiety and vivacity give life and colour to the place. People never meet each other without a good story or a piquant

## THE POPE.

It is singular to note the confusion of mind into which even well-informed writers are apt to fall in the matter of dates. The *Times*, in an article showing full acquaintance with the Roman tradition on the subject, says that "if Pius IX. has lived up to this morning" (June 16) he has broken the spell under which all Pontiffs are supposed to be lying, holding them till the epoch allowed to each of "seeing the years of Peter" ("Non videbis annos Petri."") Now, the legend says that St. Peter reigned twenty-five years. The present Pope, elected on June 16, 1846, has only reigned as yet twenty-four. One of his predecessors (Pius V.) reigned twenty-four years six months and fourteen days. His Holiness has therefore more than half a year to reign before fulfilling the term already attained by one Pontiff—an entire year before he will have "broken the spell." He has only lived as yet to achieve the distinction of having had the second longest reign. Pius VII., who, as we believe, came next in this respect to Pius V., filled the chair of St. Peter for twenty-three years five months and a week.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## A FANATIC AND HIS VICTIMS.

In the *Courier d'Oran* a frightful crime is recorded, which even in the unhappy country of Algeria has hardly been paralleled. On the 27th of May, at Mascara, about seven o'clock in the morning, an Arab, who had been known as a wandering marabout, living upon alms, secreted from a butcher's shop an axe, and hiding it under his burnous posted himself upon a bridge. This particular bridge, especially on Friday, is crowded with people going to market. Arabs, Jews, and Europeans being indiscriminately mixed. Into this crowd the fanatic rushed, striking from behind with his axe, and in less than ten minutes felling fourteen persons to the ground. A terrible consternation took possession of all present. The neighbouring shopkeepers closed their doors, the wounded were carried away, but no one seemed to have attempted to seize the miscreant. At last two Spahis, after a desperate struggle, secured him, and he was conveyed to the bureau Arabe militaire, where, after some delay, the civil and military authorities arrived to inquire into the matter. It is noteworthy that the victims were selected solely from the European population, the Arabs not only being spared but exhorted to help in the slaughter. As the Arabs were mustered in large numbers at the time, from 1,500 to 2,000, and always carry long knives, any infection of fanaticism might have had fearful results. As it is, the lives of several of the wounded persons are despaired of. One naturally asks, what were the protectors of the public doing? The two Spahis—one of whom was unarmed—were merely lookers-on; and, but for their providential bravery, there would have been no rescue at hand.

## THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

There seems to be much unnecessary excitem ent as to the present religion of Lord Bute. We all know that he was a Protestant, then became a Roman Catholic, and for aught we know to the contrary may some day become a Mahomedan. In the meantime the papers cannot let the poor young man rest. The *John Bull*, ever ready to lay claim to a more intimat knowledge than any one else of his lordship's secrets having had the luck to be the first to announce his conversion to the Romish faith, has been rash enough to make another venture, and has come back to the interesting delight of half the old Protestant ladies in the United Kingdom, gave out that its protége was coming back again. This is stoutly denied by Monsignor Capel, who accuses the *John Bull* of foisting on its readers an old rumour which appeared in a French journal two months ago, and appeals to the large sums of money Lord Bute has been giving to the Pope as a proof that his lordship's heart is still in the right place. The object of this discussion is, it is stated, travelling in Spain, probably smoking his pipe, reading "Lothair," and in happy ignorance of all the *John Bull* has been saying about him. Unless Lord Clarendon will telegraph through the Foreign Office Mr. Layard's movements, it will be hard to, if possible, what is the real state of Lord Bute's opinions this month, we do not exactly see how public curiosity is to be satisfied until sufficient time has elapsed for a letter to arrive. We may be sure that Monsignor Capel has forwarded last week's *John Bull* to his lordship, and if it is sufficient to excite the delighted country in which he is travelling we may soon expect an answer. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

No invention of modern days is regarded with more genuine alarm by many than the "jeux innocents" of country-house society, games of skill in question and answer, vexatification, &c. It appears from some details in a French paper that the theatrical coteries of Paris encourage cuts ons even more bewildering than the fiercest game at How, whence, and whither, or the latest bout of verse-capping. At the dinners given by the theatrical companies certain things are forbidden. Any one talking shop is fined by the chairman. The fine must be paid without remark, or it is increased. Any impromptu person happening to mention that he had been "sur la scène" one evening, was fined because it was held that he had mentioned "la scène," and as he remonstrated at the infliction the fine was doubled. The dinner of the Pekin is a still more elaborate affair. It was instituted at the Chatelet after the great success of the taking of Pekin. At this dinner the word Pekin must be added to every proper name, on pain of a fine. Conversation at this favored board must by various coincidences generally resemble the pigeon English which poor Albert Smith described. The only excuse for all these mental tortures is that the fines are used in helping poor members of the profession.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Will some question-asking M. P. move for a return of the average number of persons in the habit of attending the several Sunday services of the City churches? These places of worship—offspring of the religious zeal of a remote and pious age—are now useless, and worse than useless: they "encumber the ground." Many of them are in their undecayed state, and the question arises, is the qualms of conscience felt by dying citizens of London, who were rich, and had lived lives not "ower gude." They thought a policy of peace at any price the best they could purchase, consequently, with a few pounds, they bought an oyster, and the two shells to their children. These churches have their incumbents and their curates, their organists and choirs, clerks, sextons, and beadles. They are nearly all of them outwardly thriving, in very substantial repair, and are crowded together in a small area, and tucked into queer holes and corners of the great money-grubbing City. Drive in and out of the narrow streets and lanes within ten minutes' walk of the Bank of England, and you will discover them in plenty, useless and unused. Trees without fruit, churches without people, and preaching to the empty air. No visitor to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge can have failed to remark the large number of churches in those towns; but the City of London is still richer in ecclesiastical edifices. But, with the vast increase of wealth, and commercial activity, and business of all kinds, the private houses of the merchants and their clerks, which were once common enough in the City, have given places to offices and warehouses; and hardly anybody—except a few porters and house-keepers—is left in the City. So the churches are without congregations. Would it not be possible to transfer clergy and endowments to that great East-end, with which so few people are acquainted, and in which there is such room for work, and such need for work to the energy of a dozen missionary societies?—in the midst of which are a hopeless ignorance, a helpless poverty, and an utter Godlessness, terrible in a Christian land!—*Once a Week.*

Science and Art.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is afforded by the balance of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select anything they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

## THE GIBRALTAR CAPTIVES.

### THE STORY OF THEIR CAPTURE AND RELEASE.

GIBRALTAR, June 9.

The following details of the capture, detention, and release of the Messrs. Bonell cannot fail to be read with interest, more especially so by those whose knowledge of dear old Gib and its vicinity traces back pleasing remembrances in the voyage of life; but above all by those who have on many a lovely morning hustled along their hardy Andalusian nags o'er fell and crag, in company with the world-wide-known hounds of the Calpe Hunt. No doubt many versions of the story will appear; and it cannot be otherwise, for even as eye-witnesses of any scene will vary materially in their account of the same, so it is no matter of surprise if many almost irreconcileable discrepancies arise in the statements of two gentlemen who in the perilous adventures through which they have passed were blindfolded for hours and days, and kept in ignorance of the lapse of time or the locality in which they were confined.

Immediately on their being captured at the ventorillo at Zabal Mr. Bonell, senior, was desired to proceed to Gibraltar and procure 5,000 dollars. This he declined to do, expressing his determination not to leave his nephew. After a little while, both the Messrs. Bonell perceiving that the hour of evening gun-fire was approaching, asked the leader of the band, whom they heard addressed as Don Antonio, if he had made up his mind as to what course he would pursue, as all communication with Gibraltar would shortly be closed for the night. A grim smile was the only response. About this time his Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar, accompanied by a lady and followed by his groom, must have ridden past and even spoken to one of the band, who was on watch at the gate or door of the ventorillo, for on closing the gate with a surly answer to Sir Richard Airey the man observed to the Bonells, that "an elderly gentleman with a lady and a groom were passing on towards Gibraltar." Evidently the brigands had no notion of the rank and importance of the gentleman, otherwise it is quite possible that our popular chief might have shared the dangers of the Messrs. Bonell, and without a doubt then the association which advocates the cession of Gibraltar to the Spaniards, would have had a charming nut to crack. At dusk, or shortly after eight p. m., the brigands with their captives left the ventorillo in the following order—First, the chief, Don Antonio, armed with a blunderbuss, followed close by one of his band, also armed; then came Mr. Bonell, senior, mounted on horseback, one of the band leading the animal; after him was his nephew on a mule, also led by one of the robbers; the procession being closed by the fifth man, who was heavily armed. Before starting the prisoners had been divested of their watches, and ten dollars had been borrowed from the nephew. They took a northerly direction, skirting the base of the Queen of Spain's Chair. Crossing the Malaga road about the spot so well known to sportsmen as the Crags and the Malaga Gardens, and working a little to the west, they now found themselves in the Almoraima district. The night, however, had become dark, and the bandits were evidently so ignorant now of the country, that they feared to plunge into the cork wood. By some chance a man was encountered whom they compelled to act as a guide; so dark was it that this guide was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees in order to keep on the right path. This peculiar style of progression, however, does not appear to have distressed him greatly, as the horses were obliged to trot along to keep up with him. At daybreak they found themselves near the neighbourhood of Castellar, and here they halted, lying concealed in a thick part of the wood. Some food in the shape of a kid and some aquardiente was given to them; the horses were let loose to graze, and most of the party lay down to rest. One, however, was constantly on guard, and at no time was either of the captives allowed to move a couple of yards away. During the halt Don Antonio said to Mr. Bonell, "Don, Juan, when we took you at the ventorillo near Gibraltar we merely asked you for $5,000, but now we have carefully considered the subject and we must have $30,000." Mr. Bonell replied such an amount was quite out of their power to give, and that the best thing would be to kill them at once. Both he and his nephew were prepared to die courageously; they only supplicated that the manner of their death might be one attended with the least possible suffering. This style of answer seems to have met the approbation of all the bandits, for from that moment they were treated with more respect and less harshly addressed. Late in the afternoon of Sunday they left their halting place and started in a north-west direction, the order of procession being the same as on the previous night. They crossed a small river, and then found a road intersected by deep and dangerous ravines; in fact, in many places the way was perfectly pathless, and their progress for some time was necessarily very slow. After some hours' riding over this broken country they reached a plain over which they galloped. Here Don Antonio's horse cast a shoe and went lame; but the animal was urged on at a sharp pace, and no attempt was made to relieve the poor beast. After some time they passed many houses and lights; these they fancy belonged to Casas Viejas. At dawn they halted and were blindfolded; they then proceeded a short distance, and from the clattering of the horses' feet over stones they inferred they had entered into the yard of some farm-house or stable. They were told to dismount, and were led into a house, and after being made to go down one flight of stairs and up another they eventually found themselves in a dark room. As far as they could tell the house was a solitary one, for they heard no sounds save those of cattle baiting and barking. Here they were very fairly treated; they were supplied with good fresh bread, chocolate, and the well-known Spanish dish gaspacho; no wine or liquor was given to them, but they had a liberal supply of good drinking water. They had no bed to sleep on, but several mantas and blankets were placed on the floor for their use: it may be interesting to the Contro Department to learn that one of the blankets bore the English Government brand "condemned," but the captives, not withstanding this mark, found it extremely serviceable. During the afternoon of Monday (June 6th) the uncle and nephew were separated for some time—the uncle having been taken out of the house and mounted on horseback; for what this was done no one knows. On the Tuesday an incident occurred which is worth recording as highly characteristic of the peculiar religious ideas so often held by Roman Catholic countries by even the most lawless robbers. The room in which they were confined was ornamented by those pictures of the Virgin and Holy Family so common throughout Spain. Mr. Bonell observing one of the robbers bringing in some candles, asked him what he was going to do. The bandit replied that the lights were for the purpose of illuminating one of the pictures, and returning thanks for the protection so far vouchsafed to them, and at the same time imploring the continuance of Divine aid till their enterprise was finally completed. I forgot to mention that after the return of Mr. Bonell, sen, from his solitary ride the bandages were removed from the eyes of both the captives.

For seven days this style of life was continued, the monotony of the prisoners' existence being agreeably varied by tales of violence, robbery, and bloodshed in which the bandits had been engaged. From the scraps of conversation which the Messrs. Bonell picked up they are confident that the whole band must number upwards of 13 or 14 men. The only inhabitant of the house in which they were kept, whom they saw, was a decrepid old woman, who cooked the victuals, but they were not allowed to speak to her. Persons well acquainted with the country and competent to form an opinion believe that the Messrs. Bonell must have been confined in some solitary farm-house near where between the villages of Alcaladelos Gazules and Los Cuervos. These hamlets lie in the very centre of the sherry-wine producing districts, but a few miles to the west of Xerez. Others, again, are disposed to believe that it was not a farm-house, but a private chapel, such as exist on many estates throughout Spain. This latter opinion is strengthened by the fact that through a chink of the closed window the Messrs. Bonell were enabled to perceive by the shadow cast on the ground by the sun that the roof was pointed, and surmounted by a cross. On the third day Mr. Bonell was induced to write a letter (to Mr. J. Vareso, at Gibraltar, I think) asking him to make arrangements about a ransom. This letter was received, and M. Varreso proceeded to Cadiz, but some mistake took place as to the hotel for the interview, and no meeting took place.

The brigands having now acertained that a ransom of 27,000 dols. would be forthcoming, Mr. Bonell, sen. was blindfolded, mounted on horseback, and accompanied by two robbers, removed from his nephew. He rode for some six hours, but he is confident that he was taken backwards and forwards and round the house, for the handkerchief being somewhat loosely tied he was enabled to recognise stones and marks on the road. When they halted the bandage was taken from his eyes, and he found himself at the entrance to Xerez. They entered a fonda for refreshment, the captain of the band warning his captive to appear as much as possible like an ordinary traveller, and that on his discreet conduct depended, not only his own life but that of his nephew. From Xeres Mr. John Bonell went to Cadiz, and the story of his arrival here and his departure with the ransom money, has already been told. The manner in which the ransom was handed over to the robbers has also appeared in print. A few words about the movements of the nephew will now complete the history of this remarkable affair. On Monday evening one of the robbers arrived and told the nephew that the ransom had been paid, and that very shortly he would be set at liberty. About an hour after the three other men came, and, placing all the money on the table, Mr. Bonell, jun., was ordered to count it and divide it into five equal portions, placing one aside for special expenses. Whilst doing this Don Antonio joconely remarked, "That really such a large sum of money made a very small show on the table." About midnight Mr. Bonell was blindfolded and placed on horse back with one of the brigands: they rode for about two hours, when they dismounted, and Mr Bonell's eyes were uncovered. He was told to remain where he was till day break, and that then he was to proceed a short distance in front, where he would discover a railway station. He was to take a ticket for Port St. Mary's, and on arrival there he would either find his friends waiting for him at the station or at the Fonda los Toros. Soon after the brigand had left a Sereno, or night watchman, challenged him. It appears most probable that this man was one of the gang, and that the real Sereno had been bribed to "pass by on the other side," for having plied Mr. Bonell with numerous questions, he finally asked him if he had heard that two gentlemen from Gibraltar had been taken away by brigands. Fortunately Mr. Bonell retained his presence of mind and put off all these queries with evasive replies. Eventually the Sereno and Mr. Bonell repaired to a ventorillo close by, where they remained till about seven o'clock a.m., when the train was ready. Mr. Bonell then went to the station, and learnt for the first time that he was at Xeres. I must not omit to mention that previous to the robbers leaving him at daybreak, they had courteously returned the 10 dols. they had borrowed from him on the first night.

At Puerta Santa Maria young Mr. Bonell met his uncle and friends waiting for him at the station.

Such is the story. With regard to the grave questions that must arise as to complicity, &c., I do not wish at present to enter. It is sufficient for the British nation to know that 27,000 dols. have been removed from the colonial chest; it is to be hoped that not only will this money be promptly refunded, but that ample and substantial apologies will be tendered for this gross insult.

Despatches have been received by the Civil Governor of Cadiz, now staying at San Roque, that three of the robbers have been shot, and the two others were so nearly caught alive that they only escaped by abandoning all their possessions and 3,500 dols. of the ransom money.—*Standard*, June 16.

## THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[CONTINUATION.]

With the exception of the famous establishment of Loreto, and an hour or two of very lively scenery during the earlier part of the route, the remaining portion of the journey to Brindisi presents but very little worth recording. What may be the improvement that may follow when the great streams of eastern and southern traffic are poured along this new almost desolate coast, it is, of course, not easy to say; but the room for improvement is very great, indeed. As you advance southwards, moreover, you come to regions where the prosperity of ancient days has not only passed away, but been succeeded by the deadly malaria—almost as great an obstacle in the way of any future resuscitation as even the deteriorated character of the population itself. In fact, the whole Adriatic coast, and more especially that portion of it which lies to the south of Foggia, seems to have "gone to the bad" altogether; and though its regeneration is, no doubt, not only possible, but—thanks to the energy and foresightedness of the remarkably spirited corporation by which the railway has been constructed as far as Bari—actually in its accomplishment, there is still an amount of work to be done which will give such an opening to the spare capital and energy of Europe which does not often present itself. A greater contrast than that of the thoroughly excellent, organisation of the new railway, with its mail trains, keeping up a steady average of upwards of thirty miles per hour, and the hordes of dirty, ragged, more than half savage, peasants, by whom it is as yet almost exclusively patronised, could hardly be found—except, perhaps, in the inconceivably squalid collection of tumble-down hovels to which it conducts the traveller, and through which he has to pass to reach the steamer in which the next stage of his journey is to be performed. Of the almost impossible squalor of Brindisi nothing even in Ireland can give any idea; by no means the least striking feature being the exceedingly Moorish character of the hovels of which it consists, and of which the greater portion are as innocent of anything in the shape of a window as any cabin in Tangiers. The outward bound traveller, therefore, arriving in Brindisi at 11 p.m., and sailing for Alexandria two hours after, need not by any means trouble himself as to not having an opportunity of exploring the town. There are some interesting Roman remains, certainly; by no means the least worth seeing of which is the magnificent archway which forms the entrance of the town; and should he wish to explore these it will be necessary for him to reach Brindisi a day or two before the period mentioned. But I should not advise him to do so. In any case, let him not spend any more of his time than is necessary in the night air of these parts, and let him specially beware of sle